Daily Report

East Europe

FBIS-EEU-94-091
Wednesday
11 May 1994

Daily Report
East Europe

FBIS-EEU-94-091 *11 May 1994*

CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: All material in this volume previously disseminated in electronic form. An Ω indicates a Foreign Media Note.

ALBANIA

Kukes Hunger Strike Continues; Demands Noted *[Tirana TV]* 1

BULGARIA

Zhelev, Agrarian Union Discuss 'Crisis' *[Sofia Radio]* 2
Views on Upcoming Assembly Session Examined 2
SDS Leader Comments *[Sofia Radio]* 2
BSP Denies Plan To Bring Down Cabinet *[Sofia Radio]* 2

CZECH REPUBLIC

Klaus on Defense, WEU, Hungarian Election *[Prague Radio]* 3
Discusses 'Central Europeanness' *[LIDOVE NOVINY 9 May]* 3
Ruml Expresses Opposition to KDS Deputy *[LIDOVE NOVINY 6 May]* 4
Government Releases Safety Report on Dukovany *[LIDOVE NOVINY 6 May]* 4
Official Views Dukovany Negotiations *[LIDOVE NOVINY 9 May]* 5
State Subsidizing Ethnic Press Publications *[LIDOVE NOVINY 6 May]* 5

SLOVAKIA

Moravcik Views Agreement With Hungarian Parties *[Bratislava Radio]* 6
Government Denies 'Secret' Pact *[Bratislava Radio]* 6
Moravcik Discusses Screening Law Implementation *[SME 4 May]* 6
TV Council Members Protest Dismissal *[REPUBLIKA 6 May]* 7
Radio Staff Sees 'Threat to Media Freedom' *[REPUBLIKA 3 May]* 8
Tax Evasion of Sk3.5 Billion Reported in 1993 *[NARODNA OBRODA 6 May]* 8

HUNGARY

Horn Comments on Election, Rumor About Kuncze *[Budapest TV]* 9
Free Democrats' Kuncze on Election, Tasks *[MAGYAR HIRLAP 10 May]* 9
MSZP Council Leader Views Election Outcome *[MAGYAR HIRLAP 10 May]* 10
MDF Rules Out Coalition With Free Democrats *[Budapest Radio]* 11
Liberal Candidates Arrange for Second Round *[Budapest Radio]* 11
MIEP Official Urges Boycott of Second Round *[PESTI HIRLAP 10 May]* 11
Editorial Sees MSZP Win as 'Step Backward' *[PESTI HIRLAP 10 May]* 12
Hungarian Leaders Abroad Comment on Election *[MAGYAR HIRLAP 10 May]* 13
Goncz, Albania's Berisha Discuss Development *[Tirana TV]* 14
New Slovak Ambassador Hopes To Ease 'Tension' *[MAGYAR HIRLAP 7 May]* 14

POLAND

Unionists, Politicians View Mine Strikes *[TRYBUNA 6 May]* 16
Dismissal of Markiewicz Deemed Unlawful *[PAP]* 16
Daily Views 'Conflict' Between SLD, Walesa *[RZECZPOSPOLITA 11 May]* 16
Walesa Discusses Visit to Estonia *[Warsaw Radio]* 17
German SDP Leader Meets Leaders in Warsaw *[Berlin DDP/ADN]* 17
Government Develops Economic Strategy in Lansk *[Warsaw Radio]* 17

ROMANIA

Iliescu Views Government, Politics, Economy *[CURIERUL NATIONAL 7 May]* 19

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

Delegations Agree on Federation Government *[Sarajevo Radio]* 21
No Agreement on Maps *[Zagreb Radio]* 21
Izetbegovic on Talks *[Sarajevo Radio]* 21
Silajdzic 'Expects Nothing' *[Zagreb Radio]* 23
Izetbegovic, Gore Discuss Geneva Meeting *[Sarajevo Radio]* 23
Serbian Assembly Opens Session in Brcko *[Belgrade TV]* 23
Commander Denies Serbs Massing Forces in Brcko *[VECERNJE NOVOSTI 10 May]* 23
Serbs Prevent Delegation From Entering Gorazde *[Sarajevo Radio]* 24
Muslims Sending Troops From Sarajevo to Igman *[Pale Radio]* 24
Muslims 'Violated' Sarajevo Exclusion Zone *[TANJUG]* 24
Serbs Said To Shell Civilian Targets in Tuzla *[Sarajevo Radio]* 25
Lawyers: Conditions of Aid Workers 'Intolerable' *[AFP]* 25

CROATIA

Manolic: DM1 Billion Spent on Bosnian War *[TANJUG]* 26
Opening of Air Corridor to Belgrade Examined *[TANJUG]* 26

THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Flag Altered at Fair; Explanation Demanded *[MIC 10 May]* 27
Ethnic Albanians Claim Census Discrimination *[BASHKIMI 30 Apr]* 27

SLOVENIA

Membership in 'E-10 Group' Discussed *[Ljubljana Radio]* 28
Statistic Institute Reports Apr Inflation *[SLOVENEC 29 Apr]* 28

YUGOSLAVIA

Federal

Foreign Currency Reserves Increase *[TANJUG]* 29

Serbia

Zhirinovskiy Addresses Crowd, Threatens West *[BORBA 10 May]* 29
Radical Party Proposals on Bosnia Conflict *[TANJUG]* 30

Kukes Hunger Strike Continues; Demands Noted

AU1005082694 Tirana TVSH Television Network in Albanian 1800 GMT 9 May 94

[Report by correspondent Sokol Terihati; passages within quotation marks are recorded]

[Text] Sixty-eight strikers—representatives of 24 villages with approximately 5,000 families from the Kukes and Has districts—today entered the fifth day of their hunger strike. They are striking for economic reasons and because of the extremely difficult situation created years ago by the construction of the Fierze Hydroelectric Power Station. As a result of the continuation of the strike, the strikers' health is deteriorating. So far two have been taken to the city hospital, while four others are receiving medical treatment in the hall where the strike is being staged. Jahir Trota, strike committee chairman, told television the following:

[Trota] "Our demands are for annual rent for the land on which the Fierze Hydroelectric Power Station stands; financial compensation for the flooded areas rather than securities; compensation for the value of the houses, which has been denied us; money for the fruit trees and other real estate property created with our labor; the organized evacuation of part of the population, which is at a subsistence level; assistance with long-term credits facilitating conditions for new buildings; the purchase of buildings; and the development of private enterprise."

Deputy Chairman Hakik Sopi had this to say:

[Sopi] "The Fierze lake has taken away our land. Under conditions of a market economy, we have no land today. Land is the most sacred thing for every citizen and nation. We are forced to see people in a miserable economic situation with no bread when they all used to work for state enterprises, which have now been privatized. We were an agricultural enterprise. The agricultural cooperatives took the land that we had before, so we are left without. Worst hit are the villages of Gosil, Kenete, Rahac, Kukes, and Drinas. The land that has remained does not even have any olive trees. In the forest, you cannot even keep one cow. The land has been open for agriculture.

"We ask that during these days and without delay, the government should meet and decide on the fate of 30,000 inhabitants, how they are to survive, as well as issue a government decision to consider the views of our representatives, our association leaders, who are present there."

We also interviewed Faik Kastrati, representative of Has district:

[Kastrati] "Our vital problem is economic, because under current conditions there is no way for us to live. In general, the Kukes and Has areas are isolated in several respects, but mainly economically, and we are suffering every day and our wishes are impossible to realize. We have persistently been putting forward these points, which are now publicly known, and ask that they be satisfied in every respect. Otherwise, we are at a very critical stage of survival."

[Unidentified striker] "We ask that the government helps us. We are 20 families who are now living in Kamez, in Tirana. I have 10 children. I am living in a hut in Kamez, with no water, no electricity, nothing. No one knows how our days have passed and will pass. That is why I am asking the government and all the state bodies to solve these problems of the strikers, regarding the life of the children, as our children are in such difficult conditions that they cannot live."

For the hunger strike to end, the strikers want the government to make some decisions, accept their demands, and release three representatives of the association that represents the interests of the inhabitants of these areas.

Zhelev, Agrarian Union Discuss 'Crisis'

AU1005160894 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 10 May 94

[Text] On 10 May, President Zhelyu Zhelev received a delegation of the Permanent Board of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS] led by BZNS organizational secretary Petko Iliev. The government crisis and the progress of the agrarian reform were discussed. The meeting took place at the initiative of the Agrarians. After the meeting, Mr. Iliev stated that there are no differences between the two sides on the necessity of replacing the cabinet and holding early parliamentary elections. According to Mr. Iliev, President Zhelev expressed skepticism regarding the upcoming changes in Lyuben Berov's cabinet.

Views on Upcoming Assembly Session Examined

SDS Leader Comments

AU1005164594 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 10 May 94

[Text] There already exists a public admission of this cabinet's inability to act, and the quarrels in the parliamentary majority aggravate the situation even more. This was pointed out by Filip Dimitrov, chairman of the National Coordinating Council of the Union of Democratic Forces [SDS], at a news conference on 10 May following a meeting of the SDS National Coordinating Council. The SDS is not sure that the prime minister will really present his plan for personnel and structural changes in the cabinet at the 11 May National Assembly session, but it hopes that the parliamentary majority will express its opinion on the draft decision on the cabinet's policy submitted by the SDS deputies.

The SDS National Conference will be a closed forum. This also was decided today by the SDS National Coordinating Council.

BSP Denies Plan To Bring Down Cabinet

AU1005164694 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 10 May 94

[Text] At a news conference by the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP] Executive Bureau on 10 May, it was announced that the BSP has no intention of toppling the government on 11 May. According to the Socialists, it is implausible that the structural and personnel changes Prime Minister Berov intends to propose would put a question mark over the future existence of his cabinet.

Klaus on Defense, WEU, Hungarian Election

LD1005200794 Prague Radiozurnal Radio Network in Czech 1615 GMT 10 May 94

[Regular Tuesday interview with Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus by Lucie Weisova—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Weisova] Mr. Prime Minister, our country was yesterday accepted as an associate partner of the Western European Union [WEU], that is, not as a member but merely as a partner without the possibility of influencing the policy of that organization and without the opportunity of attending regular meetings in Brussels. Do you think this is a formality and does this partnership have concrete significance for our country?

[Klaus] I would not want to pass a strong judgment because I would unnecessarily stir the political waters both in our country and Europe. The various European integrational groupings have selected a strategy under which they would negotiate with countries like the Czech Republic, that is with postcommunist countries, in stages and steps, and not simply yes or no. They would negotiate in stages such as for semimembership, association, and the like. I respect this and accept it, since I believe that at the given time this probably cannot be otherwise for them, although this is not the case for us. I therefore accept it as it is.

[Weisova] You met the command of the Czech Army in Olomouc on Friday. Do they share the Czech Government's view on the Partnership for Peace program and do you think, after this meeting, that the Czech Army is able to fulfill its obligations following from Partnership for Peace?

[Klaus] I would first like to ask myself whether I think that the Czech Army is going through a transformation process of the same speed and thoroughness as the entire Czech Republic. This is the first question for me, and my answer is in the affirmative, that it is.

The second question is whether the Czech Army is getting ready to fulfill its own objectives. These objectives are not, first and foremost, about Europe and Partnership for Peace; they are in the first place about the Czech Republic and its defense. It is not right to formulate the question from the wrong end.

I think that the minister of defense repeated the Czech Government's basic view in the presence of all the assembled military representatives, that we proceed from our own capability and determination to defend this country. [passage omitted] All other agreements and cooperation treaties come second after this crucial starting point, on which we must not keep silent. I believe that the Czech Army is moving in this direction.

I cannot say that I am an expert who has visited dozens of military units—this is not true. However, I was favorably impressed by what I saw in Olomouc and Praslavice.

The second question is whether we will be capable of taking part in the activities of the Partnership for Peace initiative. I can say that we will. I have been assured by our soldiers and commanders that the level of preparedness is very high and that their experience from various actions is always very favorable, I think. Groups of our soldiers and officers take part in various competitions, in shooting and other disciplines, and their results are very, very good. I believe that there is no need to be too modest.

[Weisova] Would you comment on the outcome of the parliamentary elections in Hungary?

[Klaus] I think that Hungary has been heading in this direction for a considerable time. It lacked a vigorous, radical, striking, and decisive transformation policy similar to what we have in our country. It lacked high-profile and charismatic personalities capable of uniting the Hungarian public around them in order to carry out radical social changes.

As for the implications it has for us, the Czech Republic is becoming a small nonleftist island in the center of Europe. This, I think, should compel each of our voters to reflect on this fact. I think it should compel each member of our government coalition parties to treat this valuable factor with very, very great caution, indeed.

Discusses 'Central Europeanness'

AU1005170794 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech 9 May 94 pp 1, 3

[Article by Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus: "Central European Initiatives"]

[Text] It was not until after I returned from South America that I was able to read methodically the newspaper commentaries on the meeting involving the presidents in Litomysl and on my alleged nonparticipation in their talks.

I would just like to say, on the margin, that I was not invited to any "talks" in Litomysl. Incidentally, this would have been inappropriate at an exclusive meeting of presidents. I was invited to a concert (and one cannot talk there) and to a dinner (and, despite the many interpreters, one can only talk to one's immediate neighbor). Given the sudden emergence of a whole series of problems just before my visit to South America (the talks on the jurisdiction of the regions were held in my office late on the Friday [15 April] evening at the time of the Litomysl dinner), I gave intentional priority to an apology and chose to deal with the matters that, at the given moment, especially after the morning meeting of the Coalition Four, I considered to be the most pressing. It seems pointless to me to continue speculating about this.

However, the very idea of Central Europeanness, which was declined in all its cases in the media after the meeting, is something else.

I would like to publicly acknowledge my Central Europeanness. Indeed, I feel that neighboring countries are closer to us than the countries that are not our immediate neighbors, that we are linked to them by thousands of visible and invisible and conscious and unconscious ties, and—at the same time—I am convinced that the policy of the current Czech Government corresponds precisely to this. Emphasis on these neighborly relations is enshrined in its policy statement of July 1992 and most of our foreign visits are made to these countries. Everyone who wants to know knows that, five days before Litomysl, I held day-long talks (and I emphasize talks and not a concert!) with Prime Minister Pawlak of Poland, that my previous foreign policy meeting was with German Social Democratic Party Chairman Scharping (the hot favorite for the post of German chancellor), and that the two most recent "prime ministerial" letters I wrote were to our neighbors—to Bavarian Prime Minister Stoiber (about the oil pipeline from Ingolstadt) and to Saxon Prime Minister Biedenkopf (about Czech involvement in the only engineering enterprise in Erfurt). I cannot accept, therefore, criticism of my lack of Central Europeanness.

I even think—more strongly than some other Czech politicians—that there is something in Central Europeanness, that there is really something specific about this region, that it has a common historical experience, a common cultural heritage, and—last but not least—some common contemporary problems, and that it would perhaps be possible to retrieve something positive from all of this. The somewhat strange idea of the Pentagonal (for example, Italy with its Sicily and Sardinia is hardly part of Central Europe) did not play this role and, similarly, I am not sure whether the institution called the Central European Initiative has a real chance of playing any historic role.

Despite this, I would be willing to try something. When I was preparing to go to Budapest last July to attend a meeting involving the prime ministers of the 10 Central European Initiative countries, true to my beliefs, I said that it does not make sense to rattle off a couple of courteous phrases prepared in advance and then calmly return home again. Therefore, I prepared phrases by which I asked: Do we want to take our Central Europeanness seriously or not? Do we want to derive something from it on an institutional level? Do we want to assert our "Central European" attitudes—if they exist—on other forums? If the answer is yes, I am willing to go into this, if the answer is no, then let us stick to the cordial dinners and concerts. Our foreign minister talked me out of saying this by arguing that it could be interpreted as a step oriented against integration with the European Community. I respected this view and I delivered something like a "polite nothing." Everyone was satisfied. Even in the lobbies, where I tried out my Central European ideas with a little exaggeration and irony in my voice, it was clear that no one was interested in such a thing.

Let it be so. Then only good neighborly cooperation, which the Czech Republic is striving for on all forums, the attempt to obviate possible disagreements and conflicts, the maximum possible openness of the borders, and freeing and facilitating as much as possible the flow of people, ideas, cultural values, goods, money, and capital remain. I have the feeling that, in this sense, the Czech Republic has a good conscience. We are negotiating calmly with Slovakia, without dramatic threats, about recognizing the undisputable Slovak debt that evolved with the break up of the Federation. We are not the ones complicating the Customs Union, we are not the ones slowing down the completion of the process for establishing a free trade zone with Poland and Hungary, we are not protesting against this or that project in Austria, we are not sending alarming signals about the Sudeten Germans, and so on and on.

Nevertheless, we have to talk to each other as much as possible. In this sense, the meeting in Litomysl certainly played a positive role.

Ruml Expresses Opposition to KDS Deputy

AU1005164994 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech 6 May 94 p 3

["(mst)"-signed report: "Ruml Does Not Want a Deputy From the Christian Democratic Party"]

[Excerpt] Prague—Interior Minister Jan Ruml declared yesterday that he does not need another deputy in his ministry. He was replying to a question on whether he accepts the demand from Christian Democratic Party [KDS] Deputy Chairman Vaclav Benda for one of the deputy interior minister's posts for his party, a post that—according to Benda—should compensate the KDS for the fact that his party did not obtain the post of attorney general. The interior minister declared that, at the moment, he has three deputies from the coalition parties and Deputy Minister Fendrych, "whom he needs." According to Jan Ruml, he does not need to increase the number of deputy ministers merely to satisfy the ambitions of certain people from the KDS.

Nevertheless, Ruml admitted that the KDS has a claim to this post in accordance with the coalition agreements. If, however, coalition representatives begin to negotiate on a potential deputy interior minister from among the ranks of the KDS, Jan Ruml intends to "enter very forcibly" into these negotiations. [passage omitted]

Government Releases Safety Report on Dukovany

AU1005142094 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech 6 May 94 p 2

["jb"-signed report: "Report on Dukovany Is Not Secret"]

[Text] Prague—The report on the results of activities of the State Bureau for Nuclear Safety (SUJB) in 1993, described as secret by the Austrian weekly NEWS, was

discussed by the Czech Government on 6 April, and reporters were briefed about it at a news conference. Ladislav Bartak, director of the SUJB Nuclear Materials Section, told LIDOVE NOVINY about this yesterday. He emphasized that the report on the results of the activities of the bureau is available to any interested party. He explained that only three of the 315 incidents registered by the SUJB at the Dukovany nuclear power plant in 1993 were marked level one on the INES [International Nuclear Event Scale] international scale, and this level does not represent a danger to nuclear safety, but rather a deviation from the officially authorized operational regime. One hundred and two incidents were denoted zero—insignificant for nuclear safety. The remaining incidents are not even registered on the INES scale. The international scale has eight degrees (0 to 7). The Chernobyl disaster was assessed as degree seven.

Official Views Dukovany Negotiations

AU1005142294 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech 9 May 94 p 2

[Interview with Miroslav Hrehor, Czech State Bureau for Nuclear Safety press spokesman, by Cestmir Klos; place and date not given: "Nuclear Experts Held Talks With Austrians"]

[Text] *Discussions appeared in the daily press on the article carried by the Austrian weekly NEWS that commented critically on the allegedly top secret report by the Czech State Bureau for Nuclear Safety (SUJB) on the execution of the state supervision of nuclear safety. At the same time, the approximately 30-member Czech-Austrian commission of nuclear experts met in Prague. LIDOVE NOVINY learned of this session and asked the SUJB press spokesman, Secretariat Director Miroslav Hrehor, for information.*

[Klos] Was the critical atmosphere surrounding the aforementioned article the reason for the meeting, and was it kept secret?

[Hrehor] Neither our report nor our meeting was kept secret. According to unofficial sources, President Havel even passed the report to [Austrian] President Klestil. The expert meeting was called in an ordinary manner on the basis of the bilateral treaty of October 1989. The first part of the meeting took place in Vienna in March, and the Prague continuation was necessitated by numerous joint problems. The article would not have been mentioned at the session, were it not that I learned about it from you. At the request of the Austrian party, we agreed beforehand not to issue any final press statement from the session, and therefore it was not necessary to inform about the meeting taking place.

[Klos] Does it mean that no binding resolution will be issued from the meeting?

[Hrehor] It is no secret that the Czech and Austrian opinions on the use of nuclear energy differ. The objective was not to write a protocol on where we agree but rather to explain to each other our disparate stands. I can say without exaggeration that the talks were useful, accommodating, and fruitful. They resulted in numerous recommendations—the Austrian request, for instance, that various working teams be formed and some documentation be provided. I do not see any reason not to accommodate them, but we cannot promise anything until the CEZ [Czech Power Generating Works] Company provides its comments. We can initiate such a cooperation with that firm, but cannot order them to do it.

[Klos] What were the main topics of the talks?

[Hrehor] They were the completion of Temelin, the location of the storage for the spent fuel, the overall radiation situation, the monitoring of radiation on the territory of both republics, and the explanation of mutual problems linked to nuclear power generation. I consider it necessary to emphasize that the experts tried to keep to the technical basis of the problems and avoid politicizing the discussion. They succeeded here, although the diverse spectrum of opinion of the Austrian delegation included radical critics of the use of nuclear power.

State Subsidizing Ethnic Press Publications

AU1005163594 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech 6 May 94 p 3

["(mrk)"-signed report: "Millions for the Ethnic Press"]

[Text] Prague—Almost 20 million korunas was earmarked from the state budget in 1993 to support the publication of the ethnic press. This is apparent from the report that I. Nemec, minister and chairman of the Council for Ethnic Minorities, submitted to the government last week. A total of 12 ethnic publications received support—three Polish, three Romany, two German, two Slovak, one Hungarian, and one Ukrainian. Apart from this, the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Physical Training is still subsidizing two Polish children's magazines. According to A. Sulitka, the Council for Ethnic Minorities' secretary, state support is an important condition, without which the ethnic press could not be published. Support is linked—strictly purposefully—to ensuring the publication of individual titles and is always granted to the civic association of the appropriate minority, which guarantees to publish the title. The amount of the subsidy depends on specific conditions: Publications from the Romany minority received the most support in 1993. Approximately the same amount as last year has been earmarked to support the ethnic press this year; the number of subsidized titles should also be the same.

Moravcik Views Agreement With Hungarian Parties

LD1005170794 Bratislava Rozhlasova Stanica Slovensko Network in Slovak 1000 GMT 10 May 94

[Text] [Announcer] Speaking from the Office of the Slovak Government Prime Minister, Jozef Moravcik has reacted to the article in today's edition of REPUBLIKA. Our correspondent Zuzana Stukovska conveyed what Moravcik said by telephone.

[Stukovska] I began this brief interview by reading the eight-point program for cooperation between the present government and the Hungarian coalition parties.

[Begin recording] [Moravcik] This is a very simple business. We have agreed on the principle that would govern our cooperation. We told each other what things we could tackle from among the problems concerning national minorities. We expressed all of this in the government's policy statement. This means the content of our agreement has been reflected in the government policy statement. Apart from the government's policy statement there is nothing else that would bind us as far as this business is concerned.

[Stukovska] Could one therefore say that the Hungarian coalition has always been a certain factor that could tip the scales and could it be said that this is also the case at present? A question thus arises whether some of the information published in REPUBLIKA is based on truth. One of the points of the agreement says, for example, and I quote—it is necessary to halt the establishment of the so-called bilingual alternative schools on the territory inhabited by Hungarians. Another point says—it envisaged that departments for minorities, specifically for the Hungarian minority, will be established at the ministries of education and culture. Minorities will be able to develop their activities within these departments.

[Moravcik] Certain small organizational changes have been made, but this is on the whole in keeping with what we want to do in the field of education and culture and here I see no problem. This has involved a small organizational change designed to facilitate the work of both ministries. To impart other dimension to it would therefore appear to me to be very strange, almost ludicrous, I would say.

[Stukovska] What do you think of the fact that the article has appeared precisely at this time?

[Moravcik] I do not attach a great deal of importance to what is published in the daily REPUBLIKA. I am used to seeing published in this daily heaps of insults, unsubstantiated reports, and various claims which are far from the truth.

[Stukovska] Moreover, in this instance too, the article has been reprinted from the Hungarian press and specifically from NEPSZABADSAG.

[Moravcik] Regarding the specifics of the article, I have explained to you that at present there does not exist anything apart from the government policy statement, which forms the basic platform also for our relations with Hungarian political parties, that would be binding for us.

[Stukovska] Have there been on the part of representatives of the Hungarian parties any demands for something different, that would go beyond the government's policy statement?

[Moravcik] This applies in general. We have agreed we shall exert a maximum possible effort in order to implement what has been expressed in the policy statement. This will suffice for the current period. There has been enough of this.

[Stukovska] Does this mean there have been no demands on the part of Hungarian parties?

[Moravcik] No, no such demands have been presented and we do not expect them. [end recording]

Government Denies 'Secret' Pact

LD1005211194 Bratislava Rozhlasova Stanica Slovensko Network in Slovak 1930 GMT 10 May 94

[Text] No secret agreement exists between the current government coalition and ethnic Hungarian political groups, nor any other document overstepping the framework of the government policy statement which was endorsed by parliament, said Lubomir Lintner, director of the government's Press and Information Office, in an interview with a TA SR correspondent today.

Lintner was reacting to the statement of former Prime Minister Vladimir Meciar in the "Kroky" television program on Sunday in which Meciar said that the current government is a vassal of the Hungarian political parties.

Moravcik Discusses Screening Law Implementation

AU0605122294 Bratislava SME in Slovak 4 May 94 p 1

[Interview with Prime Minister Jozef Moravcik by Maria Hluchanova and Jana Pankovcinova in Bratislava on 3 May: "Screening Certificates of Government Members Will Be at Hand in a Few Weeks"]

[Text] Asked whether the government's situation is not complicated by rumors that one member of the cabinet has problems with the screening law, Prime Minister Moravcik said in an interview for Monday's [2 May] NARODNA OBRODA: "As required by the screening law, I asked for all government members to be screened in order to ascertain whether they meet the conditions of that law. I am waiting for an answer." After yesterday's meeting of the government, we asked the prime minister in this context:

[SME] When did you ask for the screening of government members and why had they not been screened during the formation of the coalition cabinet?

[Moravcik] It takes some time. You know how much time we had to form the government. The screening certificates could not be obtained prior to the government's formation because, under the law, the certificate must be delivered to the screened person first and only when the screened person deems it suitable can it submit the certificate to whoever requested the screening. In other words, it was not technically possible to do this earlier. I expect that we will have all the screening certificates at hand in a few weeks.

[SME] Are the rumors that one member of your cabinet has problems with the screening certificate true?

[Moravcik] I do not know whether they are true. That is just what the screening should show.

[SME] Should any member of your cabinet receive a positive screening certificate, how will you deal with the situation?

[Moravcik] We will proceed in accordance with the law.

[SME] When exactly did you ask for the ministers' screening certificates?

[Moravcik] Some two or three weeks after the government's appointment.

[SME] How are we supposed to understand your words that the results of screenings will be available in only a few weeks? When Ludovit Cernak, deputy chairman of the National Council of the Slovak Republic, asked the Slovak Information Service [SIS] for a screening certificate, he received it on the second or third day after submitting the application, as he told SME in an interview. Why should it take a few weeks?

[Moravcik] I do not know how the process is progressing technically in the SIS. But I know that they have problems with the files.

[SME] How quickly do you intend to amend the screening law?

[Moravcik] It has not yet been decided whether the government will propose an amendment to the screening law.

[SME] Do you not think that the questioning of this law undermines your declared endeavor to respect and comply with the screening law?

[Moravcik] We are proceeding in accordance with the law.

TV Council Members Protest Dismissal

AU1005124094 Bratislava REPUBLIKA in Slovak 6 May 94 pp 1, 3

["Declaration on the Dismissal of Four Members of the Slovak Television Council" issued by the former and current members of the Council in Bratislava on 5 May]

[Text] We, the former and current members of the Slovak Television [STV] Council, declare the following: All the accusations against our Council have been fabricated. Our Council, by its actions, has demonstrated frequently its impartiality and has provided all the major political entities with equitable and clear-cut guarantees for their appearances on television. The Council, despite the amateurish conditions arising from the flawed law on STV, had begun to function successfully in dealing with the chain of chronic problems affecting Slovak Television. By its verdict of no confidence in four of our members—that is, by breaking up the Council—the parliamentary coalition majority has forcibly interfered with the process of introducing order into STV and has thus accepted full responsibility for all the consequences arising from this.

At the same time, the decision about the Council was made undemocratically without dialogue, for which we had appealed repeatedly, and without the opportunity to defend ourselves, which we consider to be a mockery of the fundamental principles of democracy and of normal human decency. We will submit—via the appropriate channels—the text casting doubt on STV's Statutes to the Slovak Constitutional Court for its consideration and we will inform the Council of Europe of the unprecedented decision by the National Council of the Slovak Republic [NR SR] in order to bring its attention to the gross disregard for the principles enshrined in its recommendations Nos. 429/70 and 1147/91. We state that the main reason for the dismissal of four of our members was a preelection, party-politically motivated attempt to gain crucial influence in television and also to assert the economic interests of certain groups that are benefiting financially from agreements disadvantageous to Slovak Television. We consider the dismissal of four of our members to be an act of political despotism and to be an attack against the freedom of speech and the independence of Slovak Television. We appeal to the journalistic community to respond appropriately to this act. We reject all forms of pressure—unfortunately well-known from the break up of STV's preceding councils—pressure oriented toward wearing down and intimidating the members of the councils with the aim of forcing them to resign.

Signed: Jozef Darmo; Eva Kristinova; Milan Ozvald; Jergus Ferko; Dusan Jariabek; and Miroslav Kollar.

* * *

I identify wholly with my dismissed colleagues from the STV Council and I reject the smears that have been cast

against our work to date. I consider the method of dismissing my colleagues "twice" to be a purely expedient and dishonorable act.

Signed: Dusan Jariabek.

A Letter From Eva Kristinova

"I was outraged by the expression of no confidence in four members of our STV Council. We took up our honorable, unpaid posts with full responsibility and, as nonpartisan Council members, we conscientiously and courageously defended the interests of our Slovak television viewers," says STV Council member Eva Kristinova in the letter she addressed yesterday to NR SR Chairman Ivan Gasparovic. In her letter of resignation, she asks NR SR deputies to bear in mind that she does not consider herself to be less honorable and courageous than her four dismissed colleagues; therefore, she stands with them.

[Bratislava SLOVENSKY DENNIK in Slovak on 6 May on page 1, under the headline "The Movement for a Democratic Slovakia's Intraparty Slanging Match," carries a 600-word "(jo)"-signed report on the parliament session convened to discuss the proposal of no confidence in Deputy Prime Minister Roman Kovac. The report also reveals that a secret ballot was held to elect six new members to the STV Council. According to the report, they are "J. Prusak (nominated by the Union of Slovak Television Producers); P. Kollar (Coexistence Movement); T. Salayova (Hungarian Christian Democratic Movement); K. Bezak (Christian Democratic Movement); K. Foldvari (Democratic Union of Slovakia); and S. Benicka (Party of the Democratic Left)."]

Radio Staff Sees 'Threat to Media Freedom'

AU0605182494 Bratislava REPUBLIKA in Slovak 3 May 94 p 3

[TA SR report: "Call To Prevent the Liquidation of Slovak Radio"]

[Text] Bratislava— The Slovak Syndicate of Journalists and the primary organization of the Trade Union of Mass Media Employees at Slovak Radio have issued a statement on the present situation at Slovak Radio. It states that shortcomings in legislation pertaining to Slovak Radio, particularly the lack of clarity regarding its financing and economic management; relations with the state and the term "public corporation"; violations of the Law on the State Budget; the suspension of financing of Slovak Radio in 1993; as well as internal problems are driving Slovak Radio toward collapse in terms of economy, personnel, and programming. Despite the limitation of Slovak Radio broadcasts from three to two stations, the institution is short of 8 million korunas a month to meet the obligations that Law No. 255 of 1991 imposes on Slovak Radio. Owing to economic pressures, Slovak Radio abolished in 1993 125 permanent editorial posts and other creative workers. The other employees are working with feelings of hopelessness and apathy because their pay for the work that they do is inadequate.

"As these problems are so bad as to be a threat to media freedom in Slovak Radio, we are asking the National Council of the Slovak Republic and the Government of the Slovak Republic to take effective measures to establish the conditions for calm, good, and competent work for the benefit of the listener."

Tax Evasion of Sk3.5 Billion Reported in 1993

AU1005123394 Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak 6 May 94 p 1

[Report by Karol Bohunicky: "An As-Good-as-New Screening Problem—Candidates for Secret Collaboration"]

[Excerpt] Bratislava—Yesterday's news briefing at the Slovak Interior Ministry was devoted to tax evasion, abuse of the clearing account, and screenings.

Almost three-quarters of the crimes committed in Slovakia are of an economic nature. Representatives from the Financial Police estimate tax evasion during the first three months of this year to amount to nearly 3.5 billion korunas [Sk]. Criminal proceedings are already underway in cases involving losses of about Sk1.0 billion. In scams involving the import of oil products during the first quarter alone, certain importers defrauded the state of some Sk300-400 million in taxes. The Financial Police have reason to suspect that an extensive network of fraudsters with contacts abroad is operating here.

The activity of the Financial Police in machinations in the so-called old account between the Slovak and Czech Republics is, at the moment, more of an investigative and informative nature. It is apparent from the investigation, however, that "in scams associated with the old account between the Slovak and Czech Republics during the first three months of the year alone, evasion amounting to Sk1.0 billion is estimated." However, it is still not clear whether such an abuse of the account is really a crime or merely an abuse of what the law does not prohibit.

Minister Pittner said, in connection with screenings, that they will be carried out by the Slovak Information Service, because this task falls to it by law. Unfortunately, that part of the "screening law" concerning the candidates for secret collaboration, which the Constitutional Court of the former Federation suggested be removed from the law, has not been amended. [passage omitted]

Horn Comments on Election, Rumor About Kuncze

LD1005195994 Budapest MTV Television Network in Hungarian 1730 GMT 10 May 94

["Exclusive" interview with Gyula Horn, chairman of the Hungarian Socialist Party, by an unidentified correspondent from Horn's hospital bed in Budapest—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] How are you feeling, Mr. Chairman?

[Horn] My condition has improved a lot. My hand has been operated on and the fracture in my cervical vertebra has been stabilized; my ribs will soon be healed as well and, of course, the election results have helped a lot to improve my mood. The most important lesson for me is that a wise, mature society lives here in this country. By this I mean that a lot of things can be said about a person, or some people, but if they are able to demonstrate an authentic policy, people will be taken by this and people will accept it.

[Correspondent] Is it this to which you attribute victory of the Socialists?

[Horn] I attribute it to the sense and wisdom of these 10.5 million people, among them 8 million citizens with voting rights. Well, 58 of our individual parliamentary candidates are still competing—in leading positions—with others. We would like to gain a decisive majority of these seats because I am convinced that a substantial turnabout can be achieved in this country only if the Socialist Party wins the elections with a big majority. However, I have to add immediately that it is not for power that we are striving but for the beginning of a normal policy, for an end to hatred among people, for cooperation with any power which wants to do something for the country.

[Correspondent] Several analysts have said that it is clear that Gabor Kuncze [prime ministerial candidate for the Alliance of Free Democrats, SZDSZ] will be the Socialist Party's candidate for prime minister. A leading German paper has also written this.

[Horn] I do not know where the analysts have received this information. It has not even occurred to us. Excuse me, but the candidate for prime minister will be offered by the winning party. If we have a chance for victory, the Socialist will provide the prime minister. If the SZDSZ finishes ahead of us, this can be discussed. I maintain my view that individuals are not important, for whatever government comes into power, it will have a difficult job on its hands. What is important is the determination, the will, the program, and the team which exist within and around the Socialist Party. This is what will decide the next four years in Hungary.

I see everywhere that people have tremendous expectations regarding the coming period. A change has to be made and things will have to be put in order. The road of normal development has to be paved. Otherwise something that one of the ladies told me at an election forum will come to be: If you too disappoint us, if you do not win, we will all leave home. Let nobody leave this country, other than for touristic reasons.

The next act is the second round of the elections. After that, coalition negotiations with the other parties can commence. My opinion is that no democratic force should stand against another democratic force. If we find a group or party with whom agreement can be reached about the country's vital issues, than an agreement has to be made. There is a need for a turnabout but not for turning things upside down.

[Correspondent] If the Socialist Party is unable to find coalition partners, will it be willing to form a government on its own?

[Horn] A party supported by the majority of society (?does not need to) form a minority government. At the moment, it seems that the majority of society supports us. If this is also expressed in the votes on 29 May, then society can be certain that we will accomplish what we promised in our program.

This party does not want to exclude anyone. This party will be open to every decent force regardless of the outcome of the votes and [word indistinct] we will do everything to pull the country out of the crisis.

[Correspondent] Thank you for the interview and on behalf of the "Newsreel" program I wish you a speedy recovery.

[Horn] Thank you very much.

Free Democrats' Kuncze on Election, Tasks

AU1005155894 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 10 May 94 p 5

["Sz.Sz."-signed interview with Gabor Kuncze, prime ministerial candidate of the Alliance of Free Democrats; place and date not given: "There Is No Sense in Talking About A Liberal-Dominated Coalition"]

[Text] We are now drawing the voters' attention to the fact that only votes for the Alliance of Free Democrats [SZDSZ] can prevent an absolute majority for the Hungarian Socialist Party [MSZP]—Gabor Kuncze told us. Kuncze told us that the SZDSZ did not give up the idea of becoming a governing party after the elections.

[MAGYAR HIRLAP] Will the SZDSZ election strategy change in view of the fact that the three parties participating in the liberal cooperation fared far worse than expected in the first round of the elections?

[Kuncze] We want to continue to conduct a positive campaign in which we would like to win over as many voters as possible for our program. At the same time, it is no longer sense to talk about the emergence of a liberal-dominated coalition after the elections, because

the results of the other parties that signed a cooperation agreement with us do not make such a coalition possible. In any case, the aforementioned agreement continues to be valid.

[MAGYAR HIRLAP] In addition to replacing the current government, the SZDSZ also aimed at creating a liberal-dominated coalition. After failing to achieve this, what is the major goal of the SZDSZ?

[Kuncze] We are now drawing the voters' attention to the fact that only votes for the SZDSZ can prevent an absolute majority for the MSZP. For this, we highlight the differences between the election programs of the SZDSZ and the MSZP. We call upon the voters to give us the authority to represent our program adequately in the coming period.

[MAGYAR HIRLAP] It is hardly possible to efficiently represent a program from the opposition. Therefore, what you have just said means that the SZDSZ wants to participate in the next coalition.

[Kuncze] The SZDSZ has not given up the idea of becoming a governing party if it can adequately represent itself in Parliament after the elections.

[MAGYAR HIRLAP] What if the MSZP gets an absolute majority?

[Kuncze] This would harm the chances of a coalition between the two parties. Our previous position on the possibilities and conditions of a coalition is unchanged. The SZDSZ will participate in a coalition if it can represent itself with an adequate weight. I would stress once more: We ask the voters to give us a mandate for this. All the questions about the future coalition can only be answered after 29 May, when we know the results of the second round.

[MAGYAR HIRLAP] Do you agree with the conclusion that the "national cooperation" declared by the Hungarian Democratic Forum [MDF] to contain the further advance of the MSZP will harm the election chances of the SZDSZ?

[Kuncze] On the one hand, such a cooperation does not add to the chances of the conservative bloc. On the other hand, such an attitude on the part of the right-wing parties could facilitate an absolute majority for the MSZP. The MDF has already contributed greatly to the success of the MSZP, and we think it would be unfortunate if the MDF continued this mistaken policy between the two election rounds.

MSZP Council Leader Views Election Outcome

AU1005153494 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 10 May 94 p 5

["Sz.P."-signed interview with Zoltan Gal, head of the parliamentary group of the Hungarian Socialist Party, MSZP; place and date not given: "No Changes Are Expected in the MSZP Style"]

[Text] The parties that based their programs on replacing the current coalition have the moral obligation to accept the burden of government—Zoltan Gal, head of the parliamentary group of the Hungarian Socialist Party [MSZP], told us, and he also thought that there would not be a minority government.

[MAGYAR HIRLAP] On the basis of the results of the first round of elections, do you see any chance of the MSZP obtaining more than half of the mandates? Would you accept governing alone?

[Gal] I only see principled and mathematical chances for obtaining an absolute majority. In that case, we would probably not find coalition partners, because the parties would choose the easier solution of opposition. At the same time, we would still seek a partner in that situation too, because the tasks faced by Hungary require broad social support. I am confident that there will be responsible political forces in this country. The parties that based their programs on replacing the current coalition have the moral and political obligation to accept the burdens of government. In addition, the possible party policy maneuvers should be explained to the voters. The socialists would also accept the government task alone, because we would be able to solve the tasks along with an adequate opposition attitude. I am convinced that there will be no minority government here.

[MAGYAR HIRLAP] It was said on the election night that, in addition to the Alliance of Free Democrats [SZDSZ], you are again considering the Federation of Young Democrats [Fidesz] too....

[Gal] The MSZP said constantly that there are several meeting points between these two parties on the level of program coordination. The subjective condition of the MSZP-Fidesz cooperation has become extremely difficult in the wake of the change in the Fidesz attitude. If a correction takes place in the Fidesz, with all its consequences, a new situation might emerge between the two parties.

[MAGYAR HIRLAP] Do you take into account the possibility that Hungarian society will be slightly surprised at the superiority of the MSZP and a balance will take place in the second round of elections?

[Gal] In principle, I do not completely exclude the possibility of such considerations in the broad strata of voters. The MSZP continues to conduct its campaign correctly, and no change in our style is expected.

[MAGYAR HIRLAP] Do you see any danger to yourselves deriving from the considerable advance of the MSZP?

[Gal] A party that won such a high percentage of votes must think its past and future over thoroughly. Self-restraint is a desirable attitude, both within the party and toward society. There can be no revenge or purge of any kind. Obviously, the party will be threatened by the careerists appearing in the wake of its success, but this

must be avoided with internal democracy. From a certain point of view, the MSZP is dividing society, and those who voted against us did this deliberately. The party has only one argument to convince these people, namely the coming four years.

MDF Rules Out Coalition With Free Democrats

LD1105085794 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 0400 GMT 11 May 94

[Excerpts] The Hungarian Democratic Forum [MDF] is asking those who do not wish for a potential MSZP [Hungarian Socialist Party]-SZDSZ [Alliance of Free Democrats] coalition to support the MDF candidates. According to the statement by the MDF National Executive, the MSZP-SZDSZ coalition could gain a two-thirds majority, which would mean power on a scale which is undesireably excessive in a democracy. [passage omitted]

The MDF cannot conceive of cooperation with the SZDSZ, even on a local level. MDF Executive Chairman Sandor Lezsak also said that in the election campaign it would be incorrect to warn against a left-wing danger because that is already a fact.

Liberal Candidates Arrange for Second Round

LD1005213094 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 2000 GMT 10 May 94

[Excerpts] The four liberal parties [the Alliance of Free Democrats, SZDSZ; the Federation of Young Democrats, Fidesz; the Agrarian Alliance; and the Entrepreneurs Party] have concluded a concrete agreement on the question of where and who is to step back in favor of another party's candidate in cases where the difference between the number of votes for the parties' candidates is at least 4 percent. Judit Laszlo reports.

[Laszlo] There are SZDSZ and Fidesz politicians among the first three candidates in 11 individual parliamentary constituencies. According to the liberal cooperation agreement signed before the first round of the elections, the following decision was taken at the talks today. SZDSZ campaign chief Balint Magyar briefed the press about it.

[Begin Magyar recording] There were five constituencies where candidates stepped back automatically in favor of another liberal candidate. In four cases it happened in favor of an SZDSZ candidate and in one case in favor of a Fidesz candidate. There were six constituencies where the difference between the votes cast for the SZDSZ and Fidesz was less than 4 percent, but SZDSZ candidates were ahead of the others there. The Fidesz has expressed its intention to appeal to its candidates there to step back, so that SZDSZ candidates can compete as the only liberal candidates. We have also offered in one constituency that the SZDSZ candidate, Andras Szelier, who won the second largest number of votes, would step back in favor of [Fidesz Chairman] Viktor Orban in Szekesfehervar, but the Fidesz has explicitly asked the SZDSZ candidate to continue to compete. [end recording] [passage omitted]

[Laszlo] The liberal agreement concerns the Agrarian Alliance only in one case. The party's parliamentary candidate will step back in favor of a better performing SZDSZ candidate in Edeleny of county Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen, campaign chief Lajos Buzasi said. Tamas Nagy, chairman of the Agrarian Alliance, who is still in competition, will be supported by the liberal parties in the second round as well. The same applies to Peter Zwack, chairman of the Entrepreneurs Party, who was a joint candidate of the four liberal parties even in the first round.

MIEP Official Urges Boycott of Second Round

AU1105090694 Budapest PESTI HIRLAP in Hungarian 10 May 94 p 11

[Article by Endre Csurka, chairman of the Pest county organization of the Hungarian Justice and Life Party: "The Fruits of the Pact Have Matured"]

[Text] The first round of the elections made it clear that the pact between the Hungarian Democratic Forum [MDF] and the Alliance of Free Democrats [SZDSZ] broke the national forces. It also became clear why it was so important for the late Jozsef Antall to destroy the Smallholders Party and to separate the national wing from the core of the MDF. National radicalism and national thought suffered a serious defeat because the broad strata of the society voted in favor of the "gulyas communism." Istvan Csurka already saw it in 1992, something that the MDF was still unable to see, namely that Antall's policy aims at breaking the national right wing.

The Hungarian Socialist Party [MSZP] is expected to have such a big number of mandates in the new parliament that it will also be able to legislate the two-thirds majority laws alone and it will not need the SZDSZ as the advanced bastion. If they accept the SZDSZ in the government, they will only do so in order to maintain the appearance of a coalition. They will allow a few liberal victories in some places in individual election districts, but a national party will only be able to make it into Parliament from list elections. The national parties together will not reach the number of votes given to the MSZP.

The law on former policemen [active during the repression following the uprising of 1956] came too late, and so did the uncovering of some irregularities by the television; these things could no longer influence the public mood. Power over the press should have been instituted long before the elections, in 1990, and the press has now proved what kind of destruction it is capable of carrying out. With constant pessimistic anti-national manifestations and in the spirit of Aczel's continuity, the press succeeded in contaminating the people's mood with the

idea that today it is much worse than it used to be in the old regime, and there is a lot of truth in this. However, in this country, people who are living better are also complaining.

The MSZP-government will try to avoid street demonstrations and, therefore, it will consume and distribute the hard currency reserves and will temporarily restore the sham-prosperity of the "gulyas- communism" by carrying out a pseudo improvement in the standard of living, and when it finally destroyed the Hungarian national wing and consolidated its power, the MSZP could also give the impression of democratic elections.

Hungary is becoming similar to the South-American countries, and the nomenclature-careerists have taken over the entire economy, they are the big capitalists, they control the press, and now they have also obtained political power. It will be easy for them to put up a show of democratic elections every four years, because they control everything, including the banks, the army, and the police. A few economic trials disguised as criminal trials will come now, with the toughest and most radical opposition members as victims. We can expect the leadership of the Hungarian Justice and Life Party [MIEP] to be among the first victims, but many more people will celebrate the MSZP power in prison.

Aware of the results, it is clear that the government has three weeks more to turn something in its favor, and if they fail to do this, the national forces will be left with a single choice in this country, namely the street. Aware of the events, there is only one way of halting the victory of the MSZP, namely if the second round of elections is unsuccessful for them everywhere. Therefore, I call upon the national forces and parties, including the MDF, the Christian Democratic People's Party [KDNP], and the Smallholders Party, to boycott the votes and make a second round impossible. Only people who want the return of the old regime should go to vote in the second round.

Editorial Sees MSZP Win as 'Step Backward'

AU1105103494 Budapest PESTI HIRLAP in Hungarian 10 May 94 p 11

[Editorial by Peter Csermely: "Both Fewer and Broken"]

[Text] At the time of writing, we still have no final data on the exact election results. Therefore, what I am writing now is only valid if the quick summaries presented to us on Sunday evening at least slightly reflect the future official results. Thus, let us stay in the realm of supposition—namely that the Hungarian Socialist Party [MSZP] has achieved a landslide victory.

Starting from this premise, and also avoiding any special pathetic formulation, let me say quite dryly that we cannot find an independently chosen step backward of similar proportions in Hungarian history. By electing the MSZP, the Hungarian population has proven that they do not deserve freedom. They do not know what to do with it; or if they do, this is the result. The coalition has not brought a Canaan to Hungary in four years and, therefore, it fell due to something that is often mentioned as inevitable—namely that the first steps of restructuring will be a burden to everyone. Our society did not understand that dealing with the debt inherited from those who are now delighted in mischief was not an empty slogan, that it is impossible to extricate the country in one or two years from 40 years of mud, and that the long debates in Parliament, which everyone was fed up with in the end, are natural things in a democracy and not something that proves the inadequacy of the legislators. No: Hungary's citizens turned away from genuine politics and gave up the luxury of thinking, and they voted in a way in which it appeared to them in some of their sober moments, namely that things were better then. The MSZP deserves to celebrate. Their deputies not only return but are brought back on the shoulders of the dissatisfied masses. We do not need Europe, and we spit on 1956; if one is a former policeman, so be it. Hungary voluntarily returned to the feet of its former masters.

This gesture shows an immeasurable moral distortion: From its own will, our society absolved the socialists from their moral burden of destroying this country. There are responsible people and victims of this act. And there are people who are both responsible and victims: the Hungarian Democratic Forum [MDF]. The MDF is a victim because it was unable to get closer to the society in four years; it is also a victim because the dream of Western European integration and NATO membership proved to be at an unattainable distance; the MDF is a victim because the coalition engaged in politics on a moral basis and failed; it is a victim because it counted on the people's common sense and, disregarding the mass media, it tried to influence the people in a weak election campaign. I do not want to write all this in detail again, although I should do so because the MDF is also responsible for all of this.

The overwhelming majority of deputies in Hungary's second freely elected Parliament will be communists. One does not yet know much about the strategy of the old-new masters, but one can presume that they will maintain the playful formalities of democracy. For example, there will be other parties there: an MDF that will succumb to the defeat and rapidly disintegrate from within; the Federation of Young Democrats [Fidesz], a party forced to continue on a wild goose chase for another four years, at least; the Christian Democratic People's Party [KDNP], a party unable to break out of mediocrity; the Independent Smallholders Party [FKGP], a party that so often used the anti-communist rhetoric, with which it discredited both this rhetoric and itself; and the Alliance of Free Democrats [SZDSZ], a party that, well, always falls on its feet. There will also be a free press: It will not be able to cause half as much damage as it has already caused. In view of the statements made in the last four years, there will be no unemployment, price increases, strikes, inflation, privatization, national minorities living beyond our borders;

and the Hungarian soccer will flourish again. This is only natural; this is why we reelected them.

Three out of the four Visegrad countries have collapsed. The Czech Republic no longer has an opponent in the race to catch up with Europe. It is true that capital—or, using the old-new terminology, the robbing imperialist capital—will continue to trickle for a while, then it will stop. We will then take up loans—some 22 billion, for example. And before the House collapses on our heads, we will again hand over the government helm and the bills to others; there will always be honest and romantic people. Then we will again be able to relax for four years while they play democracy. What problems could we have?

In its often-mentioned former electoral slogan, the MDF promised a thorough cleanup. This has failed to materialize ever since. We will get it now for sure.

Hungarian Leaders Abroad Comment on Election

AU1005180094 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 10 May 94 p 3

[Correspondents report: "Duray, Marko, Vekas Express Views on the First Round of Elections in Hungary"]

[Text] The leader of the Coexistence Movement in Slovakia, a party that is close to the Hungarian Democratic Forum [MDF] among the political parties in Hungary, told MAGYAR HIRLAP yesterday that the victory of the Socialists in Hungary could lead to cooler relations between the ethnic Hungarians beyond the borders and the government in Budapest.

Miklos Duray pointed out that "whether we like it or not, the Hungarian Socialist Party [MSZP] is the successor party of Kadar's Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP]." Miklos Duray thinks that the reason behind the big success of the MSZP is that some of the voters find the change in the regime too difficult. In his view, "the MSZP slogans on professional governing are not convincing, because the MSZP cannot make wonders either if it wants to continue the market economy, the change in the regime, and catching up with the West."

Regarding the relations between the ethnic Hungarians beyond our borders and Budapest, Duray draws a line between the MSZP and the other five parties that have made it into Parliament. He reminds the readers that it was the MSZP alone that categorically criticized the late prime minister Jozsef Antall's declaration at the time, namely that he felt like the prime minister of 15 million Hungarians in spirit, and it was only the MSZP that categorically placed the issue of signing a basic treaty with our neighbors on the agenda as a first point, leaving the issue of settling the situation of ethnic Hungarians abroad as a second point.

Well before the elections, Duray told us that the relations between the ethnic Hungarians living abroad and Budapest will cool down if the MSZP gets into power. He repeated this opinion in his telephone interview on 9 May: "If the MSZP continues to follow this position, the relations will definitely become cooler, similarly to the Kadar period"—said Duray. However, Duray did not think that the MSZP would form a government alone and so, "the coalition partner can also have a say in this matter."

The Slovak partner of the MSZP, the Party of the Democratic Left, has not yet taken upon itself to evaluate the elections. However, party chairman Peter Weiss does not find the presence of trade union leaders in Parliament a dangerous phenomenon.

In its position, the Hungarian Civic Party points out the following: It became clear that the people want basic changes; they are more interested in the future, rather than the constant threat of past sins. The victory of the MSZP does not mean a radical change in Hungary's domestic and foreign policy; perhaps, this policy will only be more transparent, professional, and confident. A calm and balanced social-liberal government can also create the conditions for settling Hungary's relations with its neighbors; consequently, Hungary could also deal with the problem of ethnic Hungarians living abroad from the position of tangible results—the position states.

Arpad Duka-Zolyomi, the head of the parliamentary group Coexistence, told MAGYAR HIRLAP that the contacts of his movement with the new government will obviously not be so good as with the MDF government, because their relations with the MDF were "more than just official contacts."

The principled position of the Democratic Union of Vojvodina Hungarians [VMDK] is that it refrains from judging the Hungarian parties from an ideological viewpoint and it sticks to its goal of building good contacts with the prevailing Hungarian government—Janos Vekas, deputy chairman of the VMDK told MAGYAR HIRLAP.

Vekas told us that they have had correct relations with the MSZP so far and the fact that [MSZP Chairman] Gyula Horn was the first to support the VMDK after the crisis that developed in the wake of the general meeting in Zenta meant a lot to the VMDK. "We participated in several conferences organized by the socialists, conferences dealing with the issue of national minority autonomy. We think the MSZP has been a correct partner so far"—Vekas said.

"The Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania [RMDSZ—UDMR in Romanian] and the ethnic Hungarians living in Romania are following the Hungarian elections with great interest; it is in our interest to have a politically stable Hungary with a strong economy to support us, a country that can and wants to support the ideas of the Hungarians living abroad and the concepts of their legitimate organizations"—RMDSZ chairman

Bela Marko told MAGYAR HIRLAP. He stressed, however, that he does not want to make predictions or evaluations between the two rounds of elections.

In Marko's view, we must start from the premise that every major political party in Hungary accepted the need to settle the situation of ethnic Hungarians abroad as a basic principle. This is a nationwide interest, one considered by any future government, and one that the Hungarian foreign policy will always have to represent.

"We know the programs of various parties and, based on this knowledge, we can say that care for the ethnic Hungarians living beyond Hungary's borders appears in every program. Naturally, there can be tactical differences. In our view, in the case of ethnic Hungarians living abroad, and especially in the case of Hungarians in Transylvania, we must start from the premise that it is first of all the task of the elected organization of these minorities to decide what solutions they find positive. Seeking, supporting, and implementing these solutions could basically contribute to an adequate settling of the problems prevailing between our countries"—Bela Marko said.

Goncz, Albania's Berisha Discuss Development

AU0905194494 Tirana TVSH Television Network in Albanian 1800 GMT 9 May 94

[Telephone report by Shpetim Roqi from Budapest]

[Text] [Announcer] At the invitation of Romanian President Ion Iliescu, President Sali Berisha and the delegation accompanying him left today for an official and friendly visit to the Republic of Romania. At Rinas airport, Berisha was seen off by Prime Minister Aleksander Meksi, deputies, representatives of political parties, etc. On his way to Romania, President Berisha stopped over in Budapest. For more, let us listen to a telephone report by our correspondent Shpetim Roqi:

[Roqi] President Berisha arrived at Budapest's Ferihegy Airport at 1400. From there the delegation headed toward the governmental residence in Andrassy. Hungarian President Arpad Goncz welcomed Berisha there, and invited him for lunch. During the luncheon, they discussed possibilities for further development between our two countries, countries that are related not only through a past history, but that should be related by a future history as well.

President Berisha made an expose of the democratic reform in Albania and considered Albania to be a country that accepted the shock reform as a painful, but the only, reform to revive the country.

Hungarian President Arpad Goncz said that he was informed about the reform and was amazed by the achievements of this reform, which really surprises one when thinks about what unfavorable geo- political circumstances Albania is in at present. He wanted to know about the problems that worry Albania today, such as relations with southern neighbors, the problem of Kosova, and the Albanian question in general.

President Berisha considered Hungary to be an example for the peaceful way of passing into a new system. We will report more later.

New Slovak Ambassador Hopes To Ease 'Tension'

AU0905175794 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 7 May 94 p 3

[Interview with Eva Mitrova, newly appointed ambassador of the Slovak Republic to Hungary, by Ivan Scipiades in Budapest; date not given: "We Would Like To Receive Positive Feedback"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Scipiades] In a recent interview to MAGYAR HIRLAP, your Prime Minister Jozef Moravcik admitted that foreign policy is the only area in which the Slovak Government can show results until the elections scheduled for September this year; he also declared that he wants to send positive signals to the outside world, including Hungary. You will convey some of these signals. What signals can we expect in the near future?

[Mitrova] We will indeed try to convey such signals, and Hungary is among our priorities. The Slovak Government adopted the law on population registration a few days ago, a law that makes it possible for national minority women to register their names without the Slovak ending "ova." I hope the Slovak Parliament will also adopt the law soon and that this will end the debate on this issue. I regard this as a really positive signal. I hope the issue of village and town names will also be solved soon.

[Scipiades] What would you like to achieve as ambassador in Budapest?

[Mitrova] I would like to contribute to the easing of tension prevailing between the two countries, a tension that seems to have already decreased slightly. I see possibilities for such an easing of tension. I think the most important thing for me is to create confidence. I would like very much to also receive positive signals from Hungary to our positive signals because this is very important for us to be able to come up with further positive steps. [passage omitted]

[Scipiades] In your opinion, what effect could the Hungarian elections have on the Slovak election campaign or the elections themselves?

[Mitrova] I very much hope that the Hungarian elections will only have positive effects. On both banks of the Danube, we came to the conclusion that there is no other solution but to seek and find a way adequate to both sides; otherwise, both sides will also hurt themselves. [passage omitted]

[Scipiades] Do you see any possibility of opening consulates and some further border crossing points?

[Mitrova] There are no serious obstacles whatsoever in gradually implementing these things. I cannot yet give you a concrete time, but these are natural things. [passage omitted]

Unionists, Politicians View Mine Strikes

WS0605134094 Warsaw TRYBUNA in Polish 6 May 94 pp 1, 3

[Report by Bogdan Markiewicz and DIK: "Walesa: Strikes Threaten the Country's Security"]

[Excerpts] *After the 4 May session of the government on the defense system of the country, President Lech Walesa, who took part in it, said that strikes, particularly in the strategic branches of the economy, negatively affect the country's security.*

According to the president, this should be regulated by law, through negotiations with the trade unions, that "not everyone strikes and not everyone must pay for strikes." Thus Lech Walesa, the symbol of the Polish strikes, has become their opponent today.

Everything seems to suggest, then, that increasingly more politicians in Poland come to the conclusion that staging a strike is not the best method of changing subsequent governments. Many stress that strikes fulfilled their role in 1988 because they were a weapon in the fight for changes in the political system. Today they are an obstacle in the economy which is striving to overcome the crisis. According to the president, the current strikes threaten the country's security.

When asked by TRYBUNA whether the president's statement might mean that the President's Office is conducting work on a draft law which would limit the right to strike, especially in areas that are strategic for the country, Minister Andrzej Drzycimski stated that Lech Walesa directed the question to the unionists and to the government, and that he is waiting for a response.

As we found out unofficially in the Office of the Council of Ministers, so far no work has been conducted on a draft law restricting the right of the employees of the strategic sector to stage a strike.

Asked for a comment on the president's statement, Marian Krzaklewski, chairman of the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union "Solidarity" ["S"], said that Lech Walesa would define his attitude toward strike actions by signing or not signing the new popiwek [tax on excessive wage increases] law. On the previous day the "S" leader stated that it would be one of the last chances for the president. [passage omitted]

Wit Majewski, deputy chairman of the All-Polish Trade Unions Agreement, commenting on the president's statement, said that it is not known what the president was thinking when he mentioned strategic branches. "Well, it is obvious that every branch influences the stability, security, and defense system of the country. I understand that the president means chiefly the power industry, transport, and the defense industry. One can start negotiations on limiting the right to stage strikes in these branches— however, only if we were able to guarantee wages and good work in these sectors."

In Poland there are certain limitations in the rights to strike. They comprise the Office of State Protection, police, the Armed Forces of the Polish Army, Prison Services, and the Border Troops. The law on the settlement of collective bargaining also includes a provision saying that it is inadmissible to stop work as a result of strike actions in workplaces with machines and installations where such a stoppage threatens lives or the health of people, or where the country's security is jeopardized. [passage omitted]

Dismissal of Markiewicz Deemed Unlawful

LD1105121094 Warsaw PAP in Polish 1010 GMT 11 May 94

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 11 May—Today the Constitutional Tribunal presented an interpretation of one of the regulations in the radio and television broadcasting act, to the effect that President Lech Walesa acted unlawfully when he dismissed Marek Markiewicz from the post of chairman of the National Radio and Television Broadcasting Council in March this year. [passage omitted]

Daily Views 'Conflict' Between SLD, Walesa

WS1105114794 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 11 May 94 p 2

[Article by Kazimierz Groblewski: "Lost President"]

[Text] Three weeks after announcing a truce with the Democratic Left Alliance [SLD], President Lech Walesa seems to be lost. Not unlike the period immediately following parliamentary elections, he does not seem to have any idea as to how he should coexist with the governing coalition.

The president is not used to a situation in which he must impose limits on himself, because some spheres up high are excluded from the set of issues that can be disputed.

Since meeting with the SLD Club, Walesa has been linked to the governing coalition by a network of interdependent relations. He keeps the promises made to the coalition (he has forwarded his draft constitution, his representative will participate in the work of the committee, SLD is taking over the deputy ministerial posts in the presidential ministries). However, he apparently does not feel very comfortable in this new situation.

This was quite obvious at a meeting with the Non-Party Bloc in Support of Reforms [BBWR] in Szczecin, and at a meeting of the Accord Forum in Gdansk, where Walesa did not have much to say to his supporters. The official truce with SLD, concluded before television cameras, has invalidated the main thesis that he wanted to talk about during his tour of the country.

In addition, on some issues Walesa and SLD simply have "similar goals." For example, the National Council of Radio and Television [KRRiT] and public television in general. It cannot be ruled out that Walesa will achieve what he has not been able to achieve in any other

way—by appealing to the honor (of three KRRiT members and requesting that they hand in their resignations), through the method of "extending" the law (recalling Chairman Marek Markiewicz from his function), by expressing his dissatisfaction (Wieslaw Walendziak). Unless there is some change here (one cannot exclude the possibility that Walesa will not start defending KRRiT and Walendziak from the "conquest intentions" of SLD), SLD will make changes that the president will approve.

The president's helplessness is becoming increasingly noticeable. Recently he has rarely had a chance to make a decision which to some degree would concern the governing coalition. He was the one to decide what should be done with the amendment to the law on the procedures for preparing and adopting the constitution. However, he really could not veto it—because he had made a deal with Kwasniewski that the constitution issue would be excluded from any conflict areas, as well as because the bill includes a provision concerning a legislative initiative that he had been trying to pass.

Soon, after the Sejm makes its decision, he will decide the issue of the new popiwek [tax on excessive wage increases] law. He will be able to take advantage of this decision as a propaganda move. If he vetoes it, he will earn the gratefulness of "Solidarity."

The president has not been very successful recently in dealing with several issues. He was very active, and his behavior even had the characteristics of an election campaign. However, opinion polls suggest that exactly in the period of this activeness, his popularity was on the wane. Waldemar Pawlak turned out to be disloyal, by announcing self-governmental elections in line with the old Electoral Law and not waiting for the president to query the new one. Moreover, it turns out that Walesa cannot hope that someone will build a pro-presidential grouping for him, without his participation. BBWR is clearly not able to cope with this and is just waiting for the president to get involved. Existing groupings are looking for candidates for president; however, for the time being none of them want to back Walesa.

Walesa cannot really rekindle an open conflict with the coalition soon because the promises which he has made are an obstacle here. Nor can he conclude a lasting peace with it because the president, who considers himself to be the guarantor of democracy, cannot make peace with a force which, according to him, threatens it.

However, it can be expected that the president's conflict with the coalition will last. If Walesa does not have other possibilities of making the coalition's life difficult, there will still be the word conflict. Just like there is now. Walesa speaks about the necessity of reaching a balance, he announces a "play-off." He has quite considerable possibilities here, including the one that he is already exploiting: Presenting the governing parties as a threat to democracy and himself—as the defender of this democracy.

Walesa Discusses Visit to Estonia

LD1005163594 Warsaw Radio Warszawa Network in Polish 1600 GMT 10 May 94

[Text] Just under an hour ago, President Lech Walesa returned to Warsaw from his two-day visit to Estonia. Here is what he told newsmen at the airport:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] What is the significance of the visit to Estonia?

[Walesa] I had to sort out matters in Europe. We have to take all opinions into account, because we are building democracy, after all, and on this road a revisit to Estonia was in order. I think that that country indeed has many possibilities, and it would be worth doing a bit of business with it. And I think that after my visit, some such business will be done.

[Reporter] Is cooperation with the Baltic states the direction for Poland and the central-eastern European states?

[Walesa] Well, it isn't the only direction, but it's nevertheless quite an important one. The Scandinavian route—via the Baltics, as they call it—the whole idea is a very good one, and I think Poland should join it as quickly as possible. [end recording]

German SDP Leader Meets Leaders in Warsaw

LD1105115694 Berlin DDP/ADN in German 1023 GMT 11 May 94

[Text] Warsaw (DDP/ADN)—Rudolf Scharping, Social Democratic Party [SPD] chairman and prime minister of Rhineland-Palatinate, continued his talks in Warsaw on Wednesday. In the morning he met with Poland's Prime Minister Waldemar Pawlak. They discussed how Poland could be brought closer to the European Union and to Western defense structures. Scharping assured Pawlak of the support of Germany's social democrats in the gradual implementation of this intention.

Talks are also planned for today with President Lech Walesa and Foreign Minister Andrzej Olechowski, at whose invitation Scharping is in Warsaw.

Government Develops Economic Strategy in Lansk

LD1005182294 Warsaw Radio Warszawa Network in Polish 1700 GMT 10 May 94

[Text] At its off-site session in Lansk, the Council of Ministers reached fundamental decisions on a socioeconomic strategy for Poland. The discussion was based on a draft socioeconomic policy program for 1994-97 prepared by the Central Planning Office. The policy drawn

up by the government creates a basis for economic growth which will make it possible to increase the GDP in 1994-97 by more than 20 percent, a statement by the Government Press Office says.

The government program focuses on the development of human capital and an improvement in the people's material standard of living. The government has decided that an important supplement and expansion of the strategy for Poland is the midterm financial policy—assumptions of which will soon be presented by the minister of finance and the Polish National Bank—with regard to the state of our relations with international financial institutions.

Of similar importance will be a program of activities to improve security and law-observance, and restricting the so called gray market economy.

One component of institutional changes will be to implement a program of commercialization of state enterprises which will make it possible to move away from administrative control of pay levels.

The final decision by the Council of Ministers on submitting the draft socioeconomic program to the Sejm is to be made in June.

Iliescu Views Government, Politics, Economy

AU1005140794 Bucharest CURIERUL NATIONAL in Romanian 7 May 94 p 3

[Interview with Romanian President Ion Iliescu by unidentified correspondent of the French magazine LE POINT; place and date not given: "It Is All the Same to Me Who Is Going To Govern and What Party Will Be Included in the Government"]

[Text] [LE POINT] For quite a while one could notice a legal reticence to apply to Romania a Western model of market economy. Are you still reticent about it?

[Iliescu] These are all fabrications. I am not a simple-minded person. I am not an uneducated person. (...)

These are fabrications that are exploited for political reasons and can be explained through the internal political struggle, in which such comments are also made: "Iliescu belonged to the nomenclature in the 1960's." However, nobody is talking about the fact that Romania's political opening took place in the 1960's. Romania was the first and only country that succeeded in achieving the withdrawal of Soviet troops in 1958. After that, in the 1960's, a general openness followed with Romania's firm opposition to Soviet tendencies to achieve the integration of economies of satellite countries and to submit them to the Soviet economy. Then came Romania's opposition to the intervention in Czechoslovakia in 1968. (...) Between 1960 and 1967 I was among those who urged this openness of Romania. (...)

I have already mentioned that we have three major adversaries in the exercise of social life. I am talking about those who nurture nostalgic feelings for the recent past. This nostalgia has a reason, namely, there is a certain degree of dissatisfaction because the social explosion of December 1989 took place precisely as a result of the difficulties of people's daily life, and conditions have still not improved. On the contrary: Industrial production has dropped, the international situation has not been favorable for our economy, and that is how inflation and unemployment emerged, which are phenomena that create new problems for people. There is a certain degree of dissatisfaction. All people hailed democracy, however, democracy without the improvement of people's living conditions has no value whatsoever for ordinary people. From this viewpoint, there are people who ask why, why indeed should we not recreate the old system that ensured a minimum of security for us? I say that this is no longer possible, even if there were people who wished to recreate the old structures, mechanisms, and institutions. (...) There is another type of nostalgia: the nostalgia of old people who remember the years before the war and who want to recreate the old structures of Romania that existed before the two world wars. This is even less possible (...).

The third group of "adversaries" are those who are in a hurry to get rich. There is much confusion in social and economic life in this period of changes and transition, because the authority of state institutions and the authority of the law are not yet solid and there are many shortfalls from this viewpoint. Thus, one can see various forms of corruption emerging, such as a tendency to avoid taxes, and one can also see people who want to get rich very quickly and people who want to get hold of power and wealth very quickly. This is a phenomenon to which we have to pay greatly increased attention. The society has to find forms of self-defense against such pressure. These are major problems. As far as I am concerned, I am not connected at all to the nostalgic people, however, I realize the difficulty of the process itself. I am a realistic person. I believe that in the current political situation we must get rid of all ideological prejudice and take into consideration the new social, national, and international realities.

[LE POINT] What political formula do you regard as possible in Romania, especially if we consider the situation you have just mentioned?

[Iliescu] There are a number of concrete problems that have to be solved in this period in which the government is a minority government. We have not had the chance to form a government of national unity, as I said from the very beginning, or a certain coalition that would ensure a stable majority. I even suggested that a political pact should be concluded and it should follow certain generally accepted principles. I am referring to principles that are the basis for organizing any type of government. From this viewpoint, it is all the same to me who will govern. A certain alternation could even be healthy for the future political life, because there is a certain viewpoint when people are in the opposition—and are constantly criticizing—and there is another viewpoint when they assume responsibility and try to solve problems. (...) That is why I was very frank when I suggested a national unity government, however, there were forces that claimed that this is undemocratic. In this climate of general suspicion there are people who think: What are Iliescu's goals? He is a dangerous type, a former nomenclatura member, a skillful politician, he wants to cheat us! They even affirmed that my idea was an attempt to stifle the political opposition, but what kind of democracy can we have when there is no opposition in parliament?

This was the way that they were thinking. Then I said: If you do not agree with my idea, we must form a coalition. This was not possible either. The only chance was to form a minority government with the party that held the most seats in parliament, that is 34 percent of the seats. There are new discussions now. As you know, we started negotiations in December 1993. I tried to find a new platform for dialogue with all parties, in order to work out a basic platform, a sort of political pact, in which we could include all points of consensus. Obviously, there are differences in regarding political and economic life and economic reform in general. However, there are some points of general agreement. (...) I could even say that as far as the idea of economic reform is concerned,

there is a big platform and there are common aspects. However, there are also differences. In this context, I proposed that we should find those points that will create a platform of basic understanding. Now, proceeding from this idea, it is all the same to me which government will take the initiative of implementing this platform or what parties will be included in the respective government. (...)

[LE POINT] Mr. President, several neighboring, former communist countries in the East today are loudly voicing their concerns about a new danger of Russian hegemony in Central and Eastern Europe. What do you think about it and what is your stand on this issue? Do you also feel a certain apprehension?

[Iliescu] There are obviously some dangers. I believe that the Russian problem will stay topical for quite a while as one of the most difficult problems for Europe and for the world balance. Considering that Russia is still a big country, it will stay a major power, a country with many economic resources, and a country with a serious military potential. On the one hand, there are all these actions to ensure internal balance and economic stability and to strengthen democratic processes and democratic forces and, on the other hand, there are the actions to establish a free and efficient market economy, which is a much more complicated process for Russia than for other countries. (...) Thus, it is more difficult there to find solutions for internal economic, social, and political stability and to strengthen political forces. In these conditions of crisis, there is always the danger of the emergence of extremist tendencies, such as those expressed by Zhirinovskiy and others. Likewise, there is a certain imperial nostalgia, just as in the case of all the other countries that played an important role at a certain time in history. (...) Therefore, from this point of view, these concerns are real, they exist indeed. However, we are neighboring countries and we are interested in promoting good relations. (...)

Delegations Agree on Federation Government

AU1105101094 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 11 May 94

[Text] Talks between the Bosniak and Croat delegations concerning the implementation of the Constitution of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Federation are continuing in Vienna today. The Vienna talks yesterday centered on the cantons, that is, on their territory and borders. No agreement was reached on the territory and borders of the cantons in Herzegovina and central Bosnia, but new ideas were introduced and these formed the basis for the expert teams to propose new solutions. The proposals in question propose a smaller number of cantons that would have more territory and would contain approximately the same number of Bosniaks and Croats.

As for the Federal Government, it was agreed in principle that it would consist of all together 15 ministries, 11 regular ministries and four without portfolio. In addition to the prime minister and deputy prime minister, the government would consist of 17 members. Five ministries would be headed by Croatian ministers, while the rest would go to the Bosniaks, but every deputy minister would be from the ranks of the other nationality.

It was concluded that it was necessary to reach an overall agreement, rather than a partial one.

No Agreement on Maps

LD1005225294 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2200 GMT 10 May 94

[Text] The fourth day of the Bosniak-Croatian negotiations on implementing the Washington agreement ended late this evening. Tihomir Vinkovic reporting for the midnight bulletin of Croatian Radio from Vienna:

There has still been no agreement on the cantonal maps in the Bosniak-Croat federation. It seems that stands have been harmonized on the hitherto controversial issue of central Bosnia. The area is planned to be one whole canton organized on the parity principle to reflect the 1991 population census. Western Herzegovina is envisaged as a Croat canton and the eastern part of Herzegovina will also be organized on the parity principle. The negotiations will resume at 1000 on 11 May.

Izetbegovic on Talks

LD1005232094 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 2020 GMT 10 May 94

[Interview with Alija Izetbegovic, president of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Presidency, by Arijana Saracevic in Sarajevo on 10 May—recorded]

[Text] [[Saracevic] I would like to start by asking you what we can expect from the talks in Vienna.

[Izetbegovic] The talks have been accompanied by many difficulties. The fact that they have already been going for four days shows that things are moving slowly. Anyway, this is not surprising if one knows how difficult the problems on the agenda are—above all, the problem of the cantons. This is a very complex issue and, as you know, everyone was trying to avoid it, but it eventually had to be dealt with. There is also the problem of the future government of the federation—that is, its structure and the allocation of cabinet posts. We also have to deal with the issue of free movement and free passage for our refugees. Finally, there is this issue of the presidency; who will be the first president? The two sides have differing views on this issue.

[Saracevic] It seems that the issue of the presidency of the federation is the most disputed one. At least, that is the impression one gets from the media.

[Izetbegovic] That seems to be the case from the Croatian point of view. They have been forcing this issue from the very beginning as the most important problem. That is why they came here on several occasions. I want to tell our public that from our point of view this is the least important issue when compared with the other problems I have just mentioned. We believe that it is much more important to draw up the correct maps of the cantons, to avoid any mistakes. Such mistakes would be permanent and incorrigible.

We also have to open the roads and let the refugees return. Our refugees are facing great difficulties when travelling through Croatia. Croatia introduced visas several days ago. Some people get them, and some do not, even though the main wave of refugees is yet to come. Individuals are having problems at the Croatian border and they are forced to go back. This stops the process of their return. This issue is very important for us and we have placed it at the very top of the agenda. We have said: Let us solve the important issues—the cantons, the fair allocation of government posts, roads, refugees.

As far as the presidency issue is concerned we are even prepared to make a concession. This means that we will not insist on a Bosniak president. This will probably surprise our public, but we think that the other four issues are much more important. If the Croats are flexible over this we will be flexible over the fifth issue, all the more so because we have proposed a six-month mandate. According to the Constitution the mandate of the first president of the federation should last until the elections, which should be called within six months. However, if the elections were not held within six months there would be a rotating presidency.

[Saracevic] In your view, can we expect any progress in Vienna?

[Izetbegovic] I think that we can, although I was told a little while ago that difficulties still remained and that the Croats were in a hurry and wanted to finish the talks this evening. To tell you the truth, judging by the situation last night—I have been in contact two or three times a day either with Ganic or with Silajdzic—well, it cannot all be solved today. However, the Croats have

indicated that they only have today to talk because of some other obligations tomorrow and that all should be finalized this evening. Whether this pressure of time will in some way help to make a breakthrough in the current stalemate over some of the issues, we will see. Probably as early as this evening we will know how things stand. My view is that they will probably extend the talks until late this evening and will finish this evening. I am an optimist, [word indistinct] problems must be resolved. Our view is that the Washington agreement must be implemented. I told our delegation that if they needed to talk for another three, four, or even five days—we must be prepared to oblige to put all the problems behind us. However, the Croats do not seem to be prepared to extend the talks for another two or three days.

[Saracevic] Will the proposals for appointments in the future federation be settled in Vienna?

[Izetbegovic] If you mean names, I do not think that that should be tackled [in Vienna]. That is something that calls for consultations with all political parties and relevant assembly [parliamentary] commissions, to weigh everything. It was my view, at least it was my suggestion, that no names should be named in Vienna.

[Saracevic] Who are the main personalities (you are counting on) in the future federation?

[Izetbegovic] Well, these are first the three current vice presidents of the [Muslim] SDA [Party of Democratic Action]: Silajdzic, Ganic, and Bicakcic. Then come the government ministers who have passed their political tests: For instance, that man Bukvic [deputy prime minister], Faruk Smailbegovic, Munever Imamovic, Dr. Kreso, let me not go on listing any more names, well, there is also Hadzihasanovic, and so forth—there is, in other words, a number of ministers who had an effect in the preceding period. This was all about the government. As for the soldiers, I should mention the corps commanders and no one else. In the case of the corps commander, an injustice has been done, which should be undone: [Words indistinct] generals and brigadiers and [word indistinct] generals, while our corps commanders are not generals, some of them have the rank of brigadier, they have worked hard to carry out their tasks. They have not had it easy. When it comes to the soldiers and army personnel, I want to single out the corps commanders.

[Saracevic] You have been spending a great deal of time with soldiers of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army. Mr President, there has been a lot of talk recently about the fund for invalids of the war and the families of the Islamic martyrs [sehidi].

[Izetbegovic] We shall form a state institution, which will probably be called the Ministry for War Veterans Affairs. It is high time that the question of soldiers was resolved in a systematic way. This issue has been completely neglected. We have been busy worrying about the war, worrying about things hanging over us, but unfortunately, cases of Islamic martyrs and their families, war invalids etc are also hanging over us. Although it cannot be said that they are not at all being cared for, there has been no systematic care. They cannot see any future prospects for themselves. The invalids do not know what will happen to them once the war is over. What will happen with the families of the Islamic martyrs when the war ends?

There is often no justice. Soldiers, fighters are the focus of attention now, but they will not be during peace. People fear that perhaps profiteers will come then. Perhaps you remember a story, a novel which says: In the time of war you have first soldiers, then sergeants, low ranking officers, officers, generals, admirals, speculators etc, and in the time of peace it is the other way around—first speculators, profiteers, etc. and fighters come at the end. Fighters, of course, have well-justified fear of this.

So, this ministry is to be formed. I arrived at the idea, some two or three days ago, when Dr Velayati gave me a check for one $1 million. I asked him what it should be spent on. They said: This is up to you, you must see what is most urgent. It seems to me that the most urgent need is to provide for the invalids of war and the families of fighters. Then I thought a bit more about it, and concluded that perhaps we should set up a fund, independent of the government, which would become a permanent institution. This fund would, independently from the state, provide for these people. It would not be a bad idea if the two were linked, so that we also have a state institution, and permanent care provided, where citizens would also take part. It would provide for invalids financially and it would also initiate the adoption of appropriate regulations. We now want to pass a regulation which would state that in our diplomatic and consular missions abroad, invalids will have priority when applying for jobs. This means that healthy people would gradually be replaced, let them come back here and do something else.

This fund could take care of these issues—what could be done for our people who suffered most. These people are the biggest victims, apart from those who lost their lives. They and the families of the dead. I have thought about setting up this fund. I would like to be the head of the fund. I would like to form a committee, consisting of prominent people—[writer] Alija Isakovic and some other ones. This would be a public institution which would be accountable to the public and would raise funds. I would help the war invalids to overcome their problems, to get artificial limbs, to get treatment, to get employment. [words indistinct]

I am working on this and I would be happy to end my career as a man who cares and leave the burden to some younger people. That is a big burden for my age, and I would like to gradually pass it on to somebody younger. I would like to take care of these issues relating to the war invalids and the families of the Islamic martyrs.

[Saracevic] Let me ask you finally, do you expect to see President Tudjman in Sarajevo soon?

[Izetbegovic] I do not believe we will see each other soon. There was an initiative for me to visit Split. He allegedly has difficulties in coming to Sarajevo—technical difficulties because UNPROFOR cannot guarantee his safety. Then he invited me to Split; I really would not mind this trip and talks in Split. However, as you can see, I have been left here in Bosnia to hold the fort because Silajdzic, Ganic, and many others are abroad. That is why I have to be in Sarajevo and I do not believe that we shall see each other soon. However, the invitation to Tudjman remains open and we expect his arrival. Well, I hope he will settle these problems with UNPROFOR.

[Saracevic] Thank you for this interview, Mr. President.

Silajdzic 'Expects Nothing'

LD1105103794 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 11 May 94

[Text] As part of the Croat-Bosniak negotiations on implementing the Washington agreement, the two delegations have resumed talks about border controls in central Bosnia and Hercegovina. Bosnian Croat delegation head Kresimir Zubak said that there are problems surrounding the issue of the borders and that they could be resolved only as part of a package. The Muslim side has proposed that Herzegovina be divided into two cantons: one Croat and the other with power-sharing on a parity basis. On the other hand, the Croatian side insists on a single Herzegovina.

Muslim delegation head Haris Silajdzic said that he expects nothing from today's negotiations in the U.S. Embassy in Vienna.

Izetbegovic, Gore Discuss Geneva Meeting

LD1005212194 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 10 May 94

[Text] U.S. Vice President Al Gore this evening telephoned Alija Izetbegovic, president of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Presidency, to talk about the upcoming quadripartite meeting in Geneva with Bosnia-Herzegovina as the main topic. The second in command in the U.S. Administration appealed to President Izetbegovic for flexibility to ensure the latest efforts by the international community to find a political solution to Bosnia are successful. We shall do our utmost to bring about peace that will guarantee our people all their rights, Izetbegovic told U.S. Vice President Al Gore during this evening's telephone conversation.

Serbian Assembly Opens Session in Brcko

AU1005195294 Belgrade RTB Television Network in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 10 May 94

[Text] According to a SRNA report, the 40th session of the assembly of the republic of Srpska opened in Brcko somewhat after 1800 today. As has been learned, in the first part of the session, which is being held behind closed doors, deputies are discussing the current issues of interior and foreign policy of the republic of Srpska. Although it was planned for 1600, the session of the club of deputies has not been held.

[Begin Darko Milosevic recording] During the afternoon, assembly commissions held their sessions. Afterward, the Serbian Democratic Party club of deputies opened the session that is still under way.

The attention of the large number of domestic and foreign journalists is attracted by the announced debate on the current problems of war and peace in this region. The item on the agenda described as the assessment and analysis of the political-security situation is the only one dealing with this issue because, in an extremely long agenda consisting of 68 items, most attention is devoted, conditionally speaking, to peacetime topics. It is also hinted here that the president of the republic may acquaint the deputies with the name of the new prime minister designate of the republic of Srpska.

It is completely calm in Brcko today and the life is going on in the usual, normal way. [end recording]

Commander Denies Serbs Massing Forces in Brcko

AU1105121694 Belgrade VECERNJE NOVOSTI in Serbo-Croatian 10 May 94 p 5

[Report by B. Maric: "We Shall Defend What Is Ours"]

[Excerpt] It is not true that the Serbian republic army is amassing fresh forces and hardware on the Brcko front.

This was stated by General Novica Simic, commander of the east Bosnian corps, who stressed that the republic of Srpska army has the same forces in the region of Brcko that it had three months ago. With this, Simic denied claims—particularly by the Muslim Bosnia-Herzegovina Army—about the concentration of an extremely large number of Serbian troops and armored-mechanized units in this part of Posavina. Moreover, the commander of the east Bosnian corps has denied rumors that the republic of Srpska army was preparing an offensive on the strongholds of Alija Izetbegovic's troops south of Brcko.

A Muslim army attack on Serbian defense positions would not be anything new for us, because they have been trying for months to cut off the "corridor" and reach the Sava River. So far, we have successfully repelled all attacks of the Muslim forces on this front; we shall repel the future ones as well, if they occur—General Novica Simic told reporters assembled in Brcko.

Circles close to the republic of Srpska army assess that the Muslim Bosnia-Herzegovina Army has not—even after the arrival of UN Protection Force observers on the Brcko front—given up its intention of attacking the joint forces of the 1st Krajina and east Bosnia corps on this front. If the Muslim political and military leadership

truly feared an "offensive of the Bosnian Serb forces," the General Staff of the Supreme Command of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army would not have forbidden Hazim Sadic, commander of the 2d Tuzla Corps, to sign a cease-fire agreement on the Brcko front with General Simic.

Losers' Threats

If the Muslim side were interested in peace in this part of Posavina, it would not have positioned seven brigades and several independent subversion-terrorist units around Brcko! Altogether, the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army has concentrated over 14,000 troops, a part of its armored-mechanized forces, and artillery weapons, including 152-mm Nora howitzers around Brcko. On the other hand, northwest of Brcko, in the region of Orasje, the Croatian Defense Council has six brigades, supported by a military police battalion of the regular Croatian Army. Croatian troops also have 30 tanks and armored personnel carriers that they received from the Croatian Army. Moreover, they have large caliber artillery weapons that were brought to the Sava River bank from the Republic of Croatia. In addition to Djuro Matuzovic, commander of the Orasje region, the Croatian Defense Council units are under the command of Zeljko Barisic from Korac near Brod, Iko Stanic from Derventa, and Tomo Bozic from Odjak. [passage omitted]

Serbs Prevent Delegation From Entering Gorazde

AU1005144494 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 10 May 94

[Report by Enes Musovic from Gorazde]

[Excerpts] Despite his promises given earlier, [Serb military commander] General Milovanovic did not allow the helicopter of the UN Protection Forces [UNPROFOR] this morning to fly over the territory of the so-called Serb republic and bring to Gorazde the five-member delegation of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Government. So the meeting planned for today between the Serb aggressor side and the government delegation—which was supposed to take place in Gorazde under the auspices of UNPROFOR and the International Red Cross—has been canceled. [passage omitted]

Gorazde is still without electricity—for two years and six days now—without water—as two years ago the chetniks cut off the water system Cajnice-Gorazde—and without communications—this city has been completely besieged for two years and a month and a half now. Talks about solving these problems for the Gorazde people were meant to take place today at the meeting that the chetniks canceled. The exchange of prisoners was also supposed to be on the agenda, as was the exchange of bodies, the NATO ultimatum, and the UN Security Council resolution (913), which the chetniks simply ignore. [passage omitted]

Muslims Sending Troops From Sarajevo to Igman

LD1005140494 Pale Srpski Radio-Televizija Studio Sarajevo Radio in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 10 May 94

[Excerpts] High-ranking sources within the Srpska army confirmed today the AFP report on the Muslim army's deployment of heavy weapons and troops on the southern foothills of Mount Igman [south of Sarajevo]. According to the same source, the weapons and troops were transferred via Sarajevo airport from the Muslim-held part of the city. [passage omitted] According to the same source, the Muslims have transferred 5,000 soldiers from Sarajevo to Mount Igman and Bjelasnica and, together with the forces deployed in the area previously and forces brought in from Konjic and Pazaric, they now have around 10,000 troops in the area, deployed in seven brigades. [passage omitted]

Muslims 'Violated' Sarajevo Exclusion Zone

LD1005142394 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1357 GMT 10 May 94

[Text] Zvornik, May 10 (TANJUG)—Bosnian Moslems on Tuesday violated the truce in the exclusion zone around Sarajevo introduced in February this year, by attacking the Serb suburb of Ilijas from small arms and mortars, the Bosnian Serb army said in a statement. The same source also reported Moslem sniper activity against the Serb-controlled parts of Sarajevo, especially the suburbs of Nedzarici, Grbavica and Ilidza. Extensive Moslem engineering works are under way in the Sarajevo suburbs of Vojnicko Polje and Mojmilo and the area near the Jewish cemetery, the statement said.

Following a NATO ultimatum and guarantees from Moscow that Russian peacekeepers will be deployed along the Moslem-Serb demarcation line in Sarajevo, the Serbs in February withdrew from the exclusion zone and placed their heavy weapons under U.N. control. The Moslems have evidently not complied with the NATO demand. A U.N. officer told the AFP on Tuesday that Bosnian Moslems deployed six of their heavy weapons on the southern slopes of Mt Igman near Sarajevo, on the line of contact with the Serbs, along with about 1,000 troops.

Bosnian Serb military sources reported that the Moslems on Tuesday launched artillery attacks on Serb-controlled Han Pijesak, Vlasenica, Sekovici and Zvornik in the east of war-torn Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Serb reconnaissance teams have reported Moslem troop movements and concentrations towards the Serb towns of Sekovici and Zvornik.

Serbs Said To Shell Civilian Targets in Tuzla

AU1105110594 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 11 May 94

[Report by Enes Osmancevic from Tuzla]

[Excerpt] At 1045 Karadzic's terrorists from (?Jablanica) fired several tank shells at civilian targets in the town. At the time of filing this report, we have no information on casualties, but the chetnik shells have caused significant material damage on several buildings. [passage omitted]

Lawyers: Conditions of Aid Workers 'Intolerable'

AU1105100694 Paris AFP in English 0948 GMT 11 May 94

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, May 11 (AFP)—A pregnant woman and two children were killed in mortar shelling of the Serb-held city of Brcko in northern Bosnia, UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR) spokesman Major Dacre Holloway said Wednesday [11 May]. The civilians were killed at 7:35 p.m. (1735 GMT) Tuesday in a mortar attack on the city center. Thirteen other civilians were injured by 120 mm mortars, he said.

The UN Protection Force did not officially attribute the attack, but an UNPROFOR spokesman in Zagreb said there were "very strong indications" that the shells were fired from Bosnian Moslem positions. He said the UN military observers in Brcko sited nine impact points where shells struck in downtown Brcko. UN forces fear the city, a critical passage point on a strategic corridor linking Serb-controlled zones in Croatia and eastern and western Bosnia to Serbia, is becoming the new flashpoint in the two-year-old Bosnian war. In Belgrade, a spokesman for Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic gave a different death toll, saying four people, including at least one child and a pregnant woman, were killed. He blamed what he called Tuesday's "savage" shelling on Bosnian Moslems. [passage omitted]

In other developments, lawyers who visited 11 French aid workers held by Bosnian Serbs for more than a month criticized the "intolerable" psychological conditions of their detention and accused French officials here of not trying to resolve the matter. The lawyers, from the Brussels-based International Federation of Human rights Leagues, said the aid workers from the Premiere Urgence (First Emergency) group had been left in tight quarters, which created tension, and since have been separted into two groups.

They are accused of smuggling arms for the Bosnian Government, which their organization denies. The lawyers blasted French officials in Sarajevo for "accepting that for a month these people were left without defense, without a lawyer and saw no one." French Ambassador here Henri Jacolin said he saw the group Tuesday night, conceding they were upset over a Serb decision to prolong their detention by a month but "coming out of it."

The workers have been held since 8 April at the Sarajevo suburb of Lukavica pending trial by Serbs, who say they could face up to 15 years in prison.

Manolic: DM1 Billion Spent on Bosnian War

LD0905140794 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1246 GMT 9 May 94

[Text] Belgrade, May 9 (TANJUG)—Josip Manolic, president of the upper house of the Croatian parliament, has disclosed that Zagreb has so far spent about one million German marks [DM] on the war in the former Yugoslav republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina thus confirming that more than 60,000 Croatian Regular Army troops are fighting there. Manolic, former chief of the Croatian secret police, says in his memoirs, which are being published in installments by the Zagreb paper GLOBUS, that about 63-64,000 Croatian regular troops have taken part in the Moslem-Croat clashes in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Tens of thousands of Croatian soldiers have been engaged in the Bosnian civil war since its outbreak in 1992. They have first fought within the allied Bosnian Moslem-Croat forces against the Serbs, but since last spring, they have been fighting with the Bosnian Croats against the Moslems. The United Nations have persistently ignored Serb warnings about Croatia's military engagement in the Bosnian war, but only after the outbreak of the Moslem-Croat territorial clashes last spring did U.N. Secretary-General Butrus Butrus-Ghali admit there were some 6,000 Croatian Regular Army troops also fighting in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

"All those (Croatian) soldiers in Bosnia had to be paid as well as the ammunition and logistics costs. The war with the Bosnian Moslems has cost Croatia at least three million German marks a day, and as the war has lasted for nearly a year, the costs incurred to Zagreb can be estimated at about one billion marks," says Manolic.

Acting under pressure from the United States, the Bosnian Moslems and Croats in March signed a ceasefire and agreement on setting up a joint federation in Bosnia-Herzegovina, which would subsequently enter a confederation with neighbouring Croatia. Manolic was among Croatian President Franjo Tudjman's closest associates and a member of the innermost leadership of the ruling Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ).

In April Manolic and Stipe Mesic, president of the lower house of parliament, publicly accused Tudjman and the HDZ of dictatorship, embezzlement and meddling in the Bosnian war with a view to creating "a greater Croatia" at the expense of the Bosnian territories. Manolic, Mesic and some other HDZ members have left the HDZ and set up a new party—Croatia's Independent Democrats (HND).

Opening of Air Corridor to Belgrade Examined

LD1005161694 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1527 GMT 10 May 94

[Text] Belgrade, May 10 (TANJUG)—The head of the Croatian Bureau in Belgrade Zvonimir Markovic said Tuesday [10 May] that Croatia was interested in the opening of air corridors between Belgrade and Zagreb so that planes would not have to fly the roundabout way. He told this to the Yugoslav Minister for Transport and Communications Blagoje Lucic, the Yugoslav Information Ministry reported.

The question of the establishment of direct telecommunication links between Belgrade and Zagreb was also examined during the talks as well as the normalisation of road and rail traffic, following an agreement with the republic of Serb Krajina (RSK). The RSK was declared by the Serbs on their ethnic ancestral lands in Croatia in response to Croatia's forcible secession from the former Yugoslavia and the downgrading of the Serb people to a national minority.

The head of the Yugoslav Bureau in Zagreb Veljko Knezevic said Monday that the Yugoslav Vice Premier Zeljko Simic and the Croatian Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Mate Granic would most probably meet at the end of May in Belgrade to discuss the possibility of the opening of the Belgrade-Zagreb highway, the establishment of rail and telecommonuciations links and the linking of Yugoslav and Croatian power systems.

All economic and political relations between Yugoslavia (Serbia/Montenegro) and Croatia were cut off in 1991 because of Zagreb's unilateral forcible secession from the Yugoslav Federation. The normalisation of political relations between the two countries began in March this year with the opening of the Yugoslav and Croatian bureaus in Zagreb and Belgrade respectively, which had been agreed in Geneva in January by Yugoslav Foreign Minister Vladislav Jovanovic and his Croatian counterpart Granic. According to the Yugoslav interpretation the normalisation of relations between Belgrade and Zagreb in no way presupposes a political settlement in the RSK, which should be reached bilaterally by the Croatian and Krajina sides.

Flag Altered at Fair; Explanation Demanded

AU1005170694 Skopje MIC in English 10 May 94

[Unattributed report: "Sun 'Trimmed' From Macedonian Flag in London"]

[Text] At the CITEX [expansion unknown] fair in London, which is attended by the participants from 25 Central and Eastern European countries, the symbol on the Macedonian [FYROM—The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia] flag—the Sun of Vergina—was printed in the form of a sunflower! However, the authentic Macedonian flag is printed on the invitation for applications to this fair.

The organizers of the Macedonian stand at this fair have confirmed that the invitation had the "trimmed" sun from the Macedonian flag printed on it, which is seen as a provocation! Today, the Macedonian Ambassador in Great Britain Risto Nikovski will ask for an official explanation from the CITEX organizers. It is unclear as to who made the change of symbols on the flag, printed on the invitation for the participation to the fair.

Ethnic Albanians Claim Census Discrimination

AU1105082994 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 30 Apr 94 p 1

[Unattributed commentary: "Whose Waters Are Being Disturbed by the Ethnic Albanian Census in Macedonia?"]

[Text] The ethnic Albanian census in The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia [FYROM] has been a topic of discussion for some time. It was initially planned to begin in late April, but thus far there have only been long meetings and endless debates.

The ethnic Albanians in Macedonia have demanded changes to the draft census law, particularly those provisions that encroach on the Albanians' right to declare themselves in their own mother tongue, in other words to fill in the census forms in the Albanian language. These requests have been supported also by the European Community, which has conditioned its funding for the census campaign upon their fulfillment. However, the Macedonian side does not agree, arguing that this would infringe Macedonia's constitution. It is actually the same constitution that the Albanians previously refused to vote for because it did not treat them as a nationality capable of statehood, as it does the Macedonians. Aside from the language issue, there are a number of other contentious clauses in the draft census law described as discriminating. Among other things, there is a fairly conspicuous attempt to classify Albanians into various subdivisions. Thus, Albanians presently living outside their native area for more than a year have to be registered in separate forms. Obviously, this differentiation is impervious to democratic logic and leaves room for falsification. Moreover, how can the final census figures be reliable when there is only one single Albanian working in the Macedonian Institute of Statistics? A single-nation statistics institution in a multinational state, can very easily issue whatever figures it chooses, in accordance with the political interests it represents.

The ethnic Albanian censuses carried out in Macedonia in the past have more often than not turned into a heated issue, as happened quite recently in the Skopje parliament.

The truth must come into the open without the slightest doubt. It is said that Albanians account for more than 40 percent of the republic's entire population, although the Macedonians say this figure should be halved. Only a census carried out in accordance with international regulations will reveal the real truth. Artificial hurdles placed in the way of its realization serve neither the stability of the republic, nor peace and good understanding in the region. At a time when Macedonia has been put in a difficult position because of the Greek blockade in the south and the Serbian aims in the north (Milosevic ignores FYROM as a state to the point that he does not even mention Macedonia in his "Balkan federation project"), it would be suicidal for this country to incite artificial conflicts with the Albanians, who undoubtedly are a basic factor for stability in that country and in the region as a whole.

There is nothing that the ethnic Albanian census in Macedonia could disturb, aside from the chauvinistic waters whose sources can be traced to somewhere in Belgrade. Let us hope that reason will finally triumph, in the interests of the Macedonians, Albanians, FYROM, and the interests of tranquility and peace in the Balkan peninsula.

Membership in 'E-10 Group' Discussed

AU1005160394 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1330 GMT 10 May 94

[Text] As it is known, due to Italy's objections, Slovenia was not admitted into the so-called E-10 group last week, which is a group of former socialist countries that are partners to the G-7 group of the most developed nations. This morning, Economics and Development Minister Davorin Kracun, who headed the Slovene delegation at this meeting, spoke about what actually happened at the Warsaw summit. At the same time he explained the progress of our negotiations to join GATT. Drago Flis reports:

[Begin Flis recording] The E-10 group is relatively young. It pools new Eastern and Central European countries, among which Slovenia is still an observer for the time being. At the East-West conference in Warsaw, where Slovenia was represented by Economics and Development Minister Davorin Kracun, Slovenia displayed great interest in membership in the E-10 group, however, this was blocked by Italy, whose representative—the charge d'affaires in the Italian Embassy in Warsaw—cited instructions from Rome.

This, of course, cannot signal an endless Italian objection, because other countries, including the United States and Germany, have no objections to Slovene membership, but, on the contrary, emphasize that the Slovene economic policy is one of the most successful among the new countries, that is to say, the countries in transition. U.S. Secretary of Commerce Brown promised Kracun that Slovenia will become a full-fledged E-10 member at the next session of the East-West conference, which will be hosted by the United States, and this group will thus turn into an E-11 group.

The countries are preparing a partnership for development plan, which is supposed to be a sort of an economic equivalent to the military Partnership for Peace plan. According to some estimates, $200 billion of direct investments from the old, that is, developed nations gathered in the top G-7 group awaits the new countries within this scheme. Naturally, the new countries will need to be open for this, too.

Slovenia is also negotiating with the still existant GATT, which will transform itself into the world trade organization, WTO. In the opinion of Minister Kracun, our country has now reached a favorable regime of protection of our own economy. For example, in agriculture, which is the most sensitive department, GATT consented to Slovenia allowing only a minimal access to our agricultural market, which will be 3 to 5 percent, with the continued existence of lists of goods, quotas [preloman], and a 27 percent tariff that will, of course, continue to protect domestic agriculture.

Slovenia will observe the new norms of international trade in industrial imports, where the highest tariff is supposed to be 27 percent, while for many items the new tariff will be lower, Minister Kracun said, among other things. [end recording]

Statistic Institute Reports Apr Inflation

AU1005173294 Ljubljana SLOVENEC in Slovene 29 Apr 94 p 1

["D.H."-initialed report: "April Inflation 2.1 Percent"]

[Text] Ljubljana—According to a report by the Slovene Statistical Institute, retail prices in April have increased by 2.1 percent, therefore, this is how high the April inflation is. In the month just ending, the prices of vital necessities increased by 2.4 percent. In the first four months of this year, retail prices increased by 6.1 percent and the prices of vital necessities by 7.2 percent. In one year, retail prices increased by 20.8 percent and the cost of living by 21.8 percent.

Federal

Foreign Currency Reserves Increase

LD1005222094 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2149 GMT 10 May 94

[Text] Belgrade, May 10 (TANJUG)—Since the beginning of the implementation of the country's economic recovery program at the end of January, Yugoslavia's foreign currency reserves have increased by 335 million German marks, it was said on Tuesday at a meeting of the Federal Prime Minister, Radoje Kontic, with the prime ministers of Serbia and Montenegro, Mirko Marjanovic and Milo Djukanovic.

The Yugoslav Information Ministry said that the architect of the program and governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, Dragoslav Avramovic, also attended the meeting. According to the presented data, the National Bank of Yugoslavia has so far purchased foreign exchange to the value of 502 million German marks while it has sold around 167 million German marks to citizens and firms during the same period.

The meeting confirmed the strong determination that budget deficits should not covered by funds which have no foreign currency backing and that credits for the revival of the economy should not be approved if they are not covered as envisaged by the program. A real increase in production could be expected already this month, it was said at the meeting.

Money supply is still below the optimum level as compared with the achieved social product and interest rates have stabilized at the level of nine percent a year which is in accordance with the stabilization program, it was said at the meeting. The meeting pointed at difficulties occurring in the implementation of the program, primarily in the domain of prices.

The Federal Trade Ministry is in charge of analyzing price movements and urgently suggesting corresponding measures to the federal government.

Serbia

Zhirinovskiy Addresses Crowd, Threatens West

AU1005152994 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 May 94 p 4

[Report by M. Kovacic and M. Mikuljanac: "All the Balkans Are Serbia"]

[Text] Belgrade—Brother Serbs, do not retreat even an inch, do not retreat, but go forward and bear in mind that Russia, Moscow, and the Russian people are with you. This was stated by Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, president of the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia, at the end of the rally held to mark Victory Day at Belgrade's Republic Square yesterday.

The rally, which the Belgrade police initially banned and then allowed and secured, was organized by the Serbian National Renewal [SNO] and was attended by several thousand Belgrade citizens.

The speakers and guests (14 members of the delegation of the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia, a few dozen SNO officials, the representatives of the RS [republic of Srpska] and the RSK [republic of Serbian Krajina], and two security teams) were standing on an improvised stage (a truck), in front of the monument to Knez Mihailo. They were surrounded by journalists, cameramen, and citizens, who wore uniforms and carried banners. Mirko Jovic (president of the SNO) and Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, who were greeted and seen off with ovations, were the only ones who managed to change the acquiescent atmosphere, marked only by occasional chanting of "Russia" and "Serbia."

Mirko Jovic began his speech by saying that the "international community has taught the Serbs that the factual situation is more important than history, and therefore, after three years of war, the Serbian unification is an undisputable fact."

"Our country is now so large that you can spend 16 hours travelling in any direction, even with the best car. We know that you are envious," Jovic said addressing the West, "because the states that you support can be crossed in half an hour."

Vladimir Zhirinovskiy (who Jovic introduced as the commander of the Russian and Serbian armies) also had messages ready for the countries of the Western Europe and the United States. "They must know that it is dangerous to go to the south and the east, because this could be their last war. If they continue attacks on the Slavs, we will be forced to use the entire Russian military potential. If they do not listen to the voice of reason, they will put their countries in an unenviable position," Zhirinovskiy predicted. Insisting that all foreign armies should leave the Balkans ("if any foreign army is to be here, this should then be the Russian army"), Zhirinovskiy said that the Serbs should themselves decide on their borders. According to them, "it would be appropriate if all the Balkans were Serbia." Zhirinovskiy promised Serbia every kind of help, including military, as soon as he comes to power. He told those gathered to "bolster the Orthodox fate and believe in victory."

The rally was also addressed by Biljana Plavsic (vice president of the RS), Branko Vojnica (chairman of the RSK Assembly), Veselin Djuretic, General Viktor Ustinov, Admiral Yevgeniy Busov, Aleksandr Vengerovskiy (who ended his speech by saying "The Russians are coming"), and Dusan Krunic. Milan Gvero (deputy chief of staff of the RS Army), who was supposed to speak, did not speak. The rally was concluded by Bora Djordjevic with a song "The Night Is Dark."

Last night, the Russian delegation held talks with the representatives of the RS and RSK behind closed doors in the Bosanka villa.

Radical Party Proposals on Bosnia Conflict

LD1005194794 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1904 GMT 10 May 94

[Text] Belgrade, May 10 (TANJUG)—The opposition Serbian Renewal Movement (SPO) on Tuesday assessed that lasting peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina required an immediate halt to all conflicts throughout Bosnia-Herzegovina without any ultimatums and any promises to any side. President of the SPO Executive Board Milan Komnenic told a press conference that the party leader, Vuk Draskovic, on Monday familiarized the U.N. Secretary General, Butrus Butrus-Ghali, and the foreign ministers of Russia, the U.S., Great Britain, France and Greece, with proposals to resolve the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

In his letters to these officials, Draskovic pointed out that after the conflicts have ended, heavy weaponry of all the three warring sides (Moslems, Serbs and Croats) should be placed under UNPROFOR control—and when this is over—complete disarmament should be carried out. The leader of the SPO party which is the backbone of the Depos coalition, the strongest opposition group in the Serbian parliament, suggested in his letters the soonest possible holding of a summit of the heads of state of Russia, the U.S., France and Great Britain, and the chair-country of the European Union, Greece, and the U.N. secretary general who would send demands to all the warring sides to submit themselves to this summit's decisions.

Bosnian Serbs advocate an end be put to all the conflicts throughout Bosnia-Herzegovina. This has not been accepted by the Bosnian Moslems who propose termination of conflicts on some of the battlefronts or a truce of up to two or three months.

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 352
MERRIFIELD, VA.

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, military, economic, environmental, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available sources. It should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed. Except for excluding certain diacritics, FBIS renders personal names and place-names in accordance with the romanization systems approved for U.S. Government publications by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source. Passages in boldface or italics are as published.

SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in eight volumes: China, East Europe, Central Eurasia, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications, which include approximately 50 regional, worldwide, and topical reports, generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically.

Current DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semimonthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630. Subscription rates will be provided by NTIS upon request. Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcover or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (202) 338-6735,or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013. Department of Defense consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon: 243-3771.)

Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available. Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.